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Compulsory Training Bills; Nazis Shed Guard Outfits; N. E. Milk Ration Forecast

The World's Day—February 12, 1943

Washington: Military Training After War Sought

After the war, military training for all American youths would be made compulsory for one year between the ages of 18 and 21 under bills introduced in the House and Senate.

President Roosevelt's 20-minute radiocast starting at 9:30 tonight does not conflict with major Republican Party broadcasts celebrating Lincoln's birthday, Republican National Committee Headquarters reported.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes asked coal miners and operators to expedite negotiations for new wage agreements in order to avoid possible interruption of production.

Canada and the United States jointly announced a simplification of border crossing regulations which will exempt Canadians and British citizens legally resident in Canada from the need of obtaining passports for visits of less than 30 days.

A new war fund drive of probably not less than the last one which netted nearly $13,000,000,000 may start in April, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau announced.

Promotion of Dwight D. Eisenhower to the full rank of general was swiftly and unanimously approved by the Senate.

Permanent American title to British leased bases in the Western Hemisphere has been urged in the Senate by Senator Tydings (D) of Maryland as one means for Britain to repay lend-lease advances.

In Europe: Nazis Shed Uniforms to Avoid Attack

Nazi Elite Guards have been forbidden to wear their uniforms in certain Netherlands towns "to avoid being attacked," a Russian dispatch said. In January alone, 117 members of the Guard were reportedly killed.

More Nazi sympathizers shot in the Netherlands. Dr. H. Reydon, Dutch Propaganda chief, and Mrs. Reydon were fatally wounded, the Dutch News agency Aneta reported. A week ago Lieut. Gen. Seyffardt was killed while trying to recruit Netherlanders for Nazi fighting in Russia.

Canadian troops who are expected to spearhead any invasion of Europe were reviewed by King George VI in Southern England. Said F. C. Cunningham of Nashville, Tenn., a Canadian Army man who rode in the King's gun carrier: "He's a good guy, and he speaks very good English."

New England: Rationing of Milk Is Forecast

Rationing of milk in New England is forecast as the OPA establishes new price ceilings reducing the retail price of butter to about 52 cents in Boston. [Page 2.]

Dr. Hu-Shih, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, interviewed in Cambridge last night, foresaw gains by all in new treaties with China. [Page 2.]

Emergency in home-heating oil continues for 10 days more in all New England except Providence and Western Massachusetts, where a comparatively comfortable reserve supply is now said to exist. [Page 2.]

National: W. Virginia Income Tax Law Repealed

West Virginia's income tax law has been repealed by the Senate, 26 to 5, overriding Governor Neely's veto. The House had previously passed the bill over veto, 76 to 17. The State income tax had been in effect eight years.

Lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18 in Georgia has been approved, 39 to 8, by the Senate. Gov. Ellis Arnall said it is the first such legislative action in the United States. The House must concur with the Senate for the proposed constitutional amendment to be submitted to popular vote.

United States attorneys filed criminal informations in Detroit's Federal Court against 14 persons accused of selling and buying new automobile tires in a "black market" here. Several of the defendants named were listed as purchasers, including three residents of Cleveland, Ohio.

Americas: Peru Congratulated on Charter Stand

Peru's adherence to the Atlantic Charter brought cabled congratulations to President Prado from President Roosevelt and President Vargas of Brazil.

In Chile's capital, Santiago, the Government has requisitioned all means of public transport.

Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell of Puerto Rico in his annual message to the island Legislature favored more control by the people over their government.

Orient: Allied Military Conference Concluded

American and British military leaders concluded a 10-day conference in India and China on plans for carrying the war to Japan. [Page 1.]

Chinese people were reported encouraged by public response in United States and Britain for more Allied aid, especially in air.

India: 940 Killed Since Gandhi's Detention

From the detention of Mohandas K. Gandhi until the end of 1942, 940 persons were killed and 1,630 injured by police or the military, Sir Reginald Maxwell of the Viceroy's Council disclosed.

Mr. Gandhi entered the third day of his three weeks' fast at the palace of the Aga Khan in Poona where he is a prisoner.

France: Hand Grenades Kill 'Many Hitlerites'

French patriots threw hand grenades into a restaurant in Paris killing and wounding "many Hitlerites," the Soviet Information Bureau reported. In Lille, 23 Nazis were killed by a bomb thrown into a restaurant for German officers, the Russians said.

Disposition of the French Fleet, immobilized in Alexandria, is expected soon. It consists of two battleships, two cruisers, a destroyer, a number of submarines and auxiliaries.

Labor: Baltimore Transit Defies NLRB Order

The Baltimore Transit Company has refused to comply with a National Labor Relations Board order that an independent union of its employees be dis-established.

In Tampa, Fla., 14 A. F. of L. unions prepared to appeal a ruling by Circuit Court which invalidated closed shop agreements with the Tampa Shipbuilding Company.

In Chicago, international executive officers of the C. I. O. Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee said they would call a conference of local unions as a result of the recent refusal by the War Labor Board to grant a general 5½ cent hourly wage increase to employees of four major packing firms.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 6:41 p. m.; ends Saturday at 7:05 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 6:32 p. m.; ends Sunday at 7:03 a. m.

Lincoln Day Is Marked By Observances

Mayor Tobin lays wreath on Lincoln statue while exercises are held in the various schools.

Public and private observances, marking the 134th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, were held throughout Greater Boston and elsewhere in New England today as citizens paid simple tribute to the Great Emancipator.

At noon, following the usual custom, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin placed a wreath at the base of the Lincoln Monument in Park Square. Following brief commemorative exercises there, he then joined prominent Polish-Americans before the statue of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Polish patriot of the American Revolution, who shared Lincoln's birthday. This statue is located on the Boylston Street mall of the Public Garden, midway between Charles and Arlington Streets.

Special exercises took place in schools throughout the City. At the Abraham Lincoln School, Arlington Street, special exercises were held this week, following an all-nation theme.

A young Scottish lad had taken Andrew Carnegie as his hero; a Negro boy had chosen George Washington Carver; and one of Irish parentage had selected Gen. Philip Sheridan. A Chinese girl took Madame Chiang Kai-shek as her theme, on the basis that the wife of the Chinese Generalissimo had been educated in America.

Meanwhile, Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., New England Director of the War Production Board, called attention to the fact that "a good way to celebrate Lincoln's Birthday is by cutting wood to aid the Logs for Victory campaign.

"In his early days, Abraham Lincoln became expert with an ax," Mr. Wheeler said, "and his fame as a rail-splitter is inspiring to all as a symbol of how every American boy may aspire to work his way to success and someday attain the highest honor our people can give—the Presidency of the United States."

Today, just as in Lincoln's time, the country finds itself engaged in a great war—a war for survival. And many citizens of the Commonwealth are on far-flung battlefronts, fighting for Lincoln's ideals —"that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Hingham, Mass., the ancestral home of Abraham Lincoln's family, is today a beehive of naval activity. A huge new shipyard has come into being there within the last year. And on the spot where last Lincoln's Birthday saw only a bleak and barren hillside, thousands of workers are engaged today turning out vessels of war which will play a large part in bringing that "new birth of freedom" of which he spoke.

Russians Point Drive Toward Dnieper; Montgomery Prepares Tunisian Move; Hill 102: Why Stalingrad Didn't Fall

Russians and Germans in long battle on ridges of heights—Water towers of great thickness.

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STALINGRAD, Feb. 12—Battle dispatches from Stalingrad frequently mentioned Mamayev Kurgan, but the Russian correspondents did not give their readers an adequate conception of this "commanding height" and how much of Stalingrad it commanded.

Mamayev Kurgan, otherwise Hill 102, is a long mass of earth extending about a mile parallel with the Volga at a maximum height of about 300 feet. It has two main ridges, one behind the other. The second ridge is somewhat lower than the other so it is invisible from the Volga bank.

From the top of Mamayev Kurgan the Germans had a full view of the industrial suburb on the Volga bank within machine-gun range.

Capt. Peter Kostin, who escorted this writer and other Anglo-American correspondents on a tour of Stalingrad, said: "The Germans could see the factory settlements on the Volga and our communications beyond the Volga as though they lay on the palms of their hands."

Usual Pincer Movement

Following the explanatory wave of his hand it was easy to understand why the Germans were so confident of the ultimate capture of Stalingrad when they entrenched themselves here.

Mamayev Kurgan didn't come into the picture until about Sept. 20. Up to Sept. 10 the Germans had been advancing on Stalingrad with the usual pincer movement. The northern arm was on a line running from Morozovsky to Kalach north of the railway, and the southern arm between Tsymlyanskaya and Kotelnikovo.

The pincers closed near Stalingrad about Sept. 10 and after a four-day operational pause the Germans aimed a concentrated blow at the city but failed to break through to the Volga because they suffered such heavy losses on the outskirts where they were exposed to Russian fire.

Clearer Details Given

The enemy, so far baffled but encouraged by the capture of some streets in Stalingrad, then struck a blow at the central positions of Lieut. Gen. Vasili Chuikoff's Sixty-second Army via Mamayev Kurgan. The fihting on Mamayev Kurgan was very confused, and

Continued on Page 11, Column 2

Associated Press

A Conquering General Takes a Look Ahead

Standing atop a tank, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, center foreground, inspects forward positions of British Army forces in their drive through Libya. Official British photograph, made late in December.

Donets Basin pierced by Soviet Army as fresh encircling movement appears possible.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Russian forces, having broken through the Germans' Donets line for long stretches, are now headed for the line of the Dnieper River. General Vatutin's men are little more than 60 miles from the hydro-electric power city of Dniepropetrovsk, whose great Dnieper dam was blown up by the retreating Russians in August, 1941.

The capture of Lozovaya, 75 miles south of Kharkov, puts the Russians so far west of Rostov that the possibility arises of another great encircling movement forcing the German armies around that port into hasty withdrawal. Lozovaya commands railroads running not only southward to the Dnieper, but north to Kharkov and west to Poltava and the upper Dnieper. If the Red Army can extend the Lozovaya salient a little farther the whole Donets valley force of the Nazis will be endangered.

A point that the Russians are keenly anxious to take is the port of Novorossisk, the main line of escape for Germans trapped in the Caucasus and a vitally important supply port for Russians in their subsequent operations. New Russian detachments have landed near the city, while German shipping is being constantly battered by Russian naval units.

In Tunisia a combination of mud, snow and a general reorganization of the whole Allied command—to bring the British Eighth Army into the Tunisian scene — are causing delays. However, General Montgomery is definitely on the march against Marshal Rommel, who, according to one report, is wounded and in a hospital. His usual combination of caution and thoroughness is clearly preventing him from rushing immediately against the 40-mile Mareth lines behind which Marshal Rommel is entrenched. A period of intensive reconnaissance work may be expected before the next move.

In the north, an eight-mile move by British and French troops around Mateur 35 miles below Bizerte was reported but not confirmed. Considering that troops in that locality are being moved in order to relieve ill-equipped French units, the advance, if any, can scarcely be a major action. It is more likely that the time is being occupied in bringing up reinforcements. One Lisbon dispatch reported numbers of American planes flying past Portugal toward Northwest Africa.

In New Guinea, General MacArthur's troops were pushing on steadily toward Mubo, which is only 12 miles from Salamaua, the main Japanese base on the island.

Japanese losses since the enemy tried to capture the United Nations airfield at Wau, about 20 miles away, were reported to be nearly 1,000—a considerable number in view of the relatively small forces engaged in these operations

Who Will Strike First in the Pacific? African Campaigns Viewed as One

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Signs are multiplying from all corners of the world today that the Allied nations are on the verge of launching new offensives not only against Hitler's already hard-pressed minions, but also against the Japanese.

That new blows are about to be struck against Germany is openly predicted from Africa, from London, and from Washington.

It is presumably just a question of the time when the blow will fall on Tunis. More than three months have passed since the initial Anglo-American landings which means that General Eisenhower should have had the time by now to bring his assault forces up to the front from his landing bases. Also, mid-February is the normal time for the end of the rainy season which has been delaying operations behind his lines.

Will the attack on Tunis be accompanied by attacks on the continent of Europe? The possibility that there may be a simultaneous move at one or perhaps several points around the periph-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

A Star Comes Out

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 12

How Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower learned he was entitled to wear four stars on each shoulder:

Washington sent the news by cable to London. A London radiocast was heard here by the captain of a British naval vessel, who came ashore to telephone his congratulations.

Next came wireless messages of congratulation from Mrs. Eisenhower, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Gen. George C. Marshall.

Finally, this morning, came the official notification.

Caught short of stars, General Eisenhower had to borrow two from a spare tunic.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations forces in Tunisia.

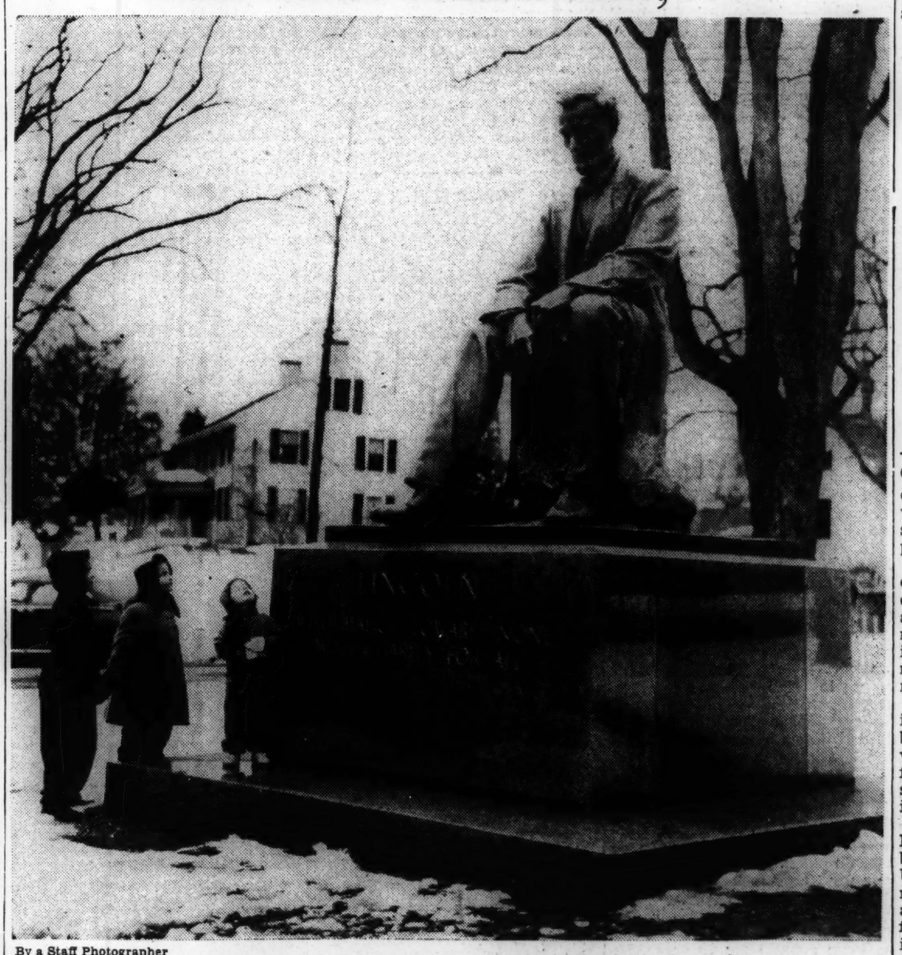
ALGIERS, Algeria, Feb. 12—The new changes in the command of the North African theater of war emphasize that the two campaigns the Allies have been waging there are now one. They invoke application of all the striking power that the United States and Britain have concentrated between the West Coast of Africa and Syria.

While General Dwight D. Eisenhower is still commander in chief, with the British Eighth Army brought under his orders, there is an expansion of powers experienced by the British leaders, Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, General Sir Harold Alexander and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder. These advisers and deputies for General Eisenhower, in their respective fields, have tactical command of operations in relation to the widest conceptions of Mediterranean war strategy.

The choice of General Alexander

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

'With Malice Toward None, . . .'



By a Staff Photographer

Children Pay Tribute to Abraham Lincoln

In Fountain Square, Hingham, Mass., these three youngsters gather at the base of the bronze seated figure of the Great Emancipator. The statue, given to the Town by the late Everett E. Whitney, is a copy of the original in Wabash, Ind., sculptured by Charles Keck of New York City. It was dedicated on Sept. 23, 1939. Although Abraham Lincoln knew nothing of his forebears beyond his grandfather, painstaking research has proved that his first American progenitor was Samuel Lincoln, a weaver's apprentice, who came from Hingham, England, and settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1637.

Allied Talks in India and China Chart United Drive on Japan

CAIRO, Feb. 12 (AP)—Lieut.-Gen. H. H. Arnold, U. S. Army Air Chief, visited the American desert air force en route from Casablanca to New Delhi and Chungking conferences. General Arnold, accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell and Maj. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, made the desert tour at the same time that Prime Minister Churchill was in the Middle East.

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 12 (AP)—Topflight American and British Generals have concluded 10 days of conferences in India and China, where they consulted Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on ways to press home the battle to Japan.

A joint war communiqué said "a complete accord was reached in co-ordination of offensive plans and signifying the united determination of powers concerned to insure full co-operation and mutual assistance against the Japanese."

The presence of the war leaders in India and China gave rise to the belief that the oriental theater soon would see new major Allied offensive action. One immediate result is expected to be an increase in supplies to China.

Field Marshal Sir John Dill, British Joint Staff Mission member, and Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, United States Army Air Chief, reached India with their staffs about 10 days ago from the conference at Casablanca. Representing Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, they conferred with Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell. After inspecting military installations in Eastern India, Sir John and General Arnold flew over the Himalayas for discussions with General Chiang.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 12—Conclusion of the important Anglo-American-Chinese strategy conferences in China and India finds the Chinese somewhat more encouraged over the war outlook. They are especially pleased by the increasing support which their claim for more Allied assistance, and especially for more airplanes, is receiving from the American and British public.

But observers emphasize that the help China needs in order to be enabled to carry out a large-scale counterattack against Japan will have to go far beyond strong Allied air support, for it would mean underestimating Japan's strength in China and oversimplifying the complicated Chinese situation in general to assume that the co-operation of a relatively large Allied air force would be sufficient to help the Chinese Army in driving the Japanese back to their islands, or even in recapturing from them large stretches of Chinese territory.

[An undercurrent of disappointment at the Allied decision to crush the Axis in Europe first ran through Chinese press comment today on Prime Minister Churchill's war report to Commons, the Associated Press said.

The China Times, while praising Mr. Churchill's address in most respects, said his promise to rush British troops to attack Japan after the collapse of Germany was "contrary to our expectations."]

The present Japanese garrisons in China, apart from Manchuria, are not very much below 30 divi-

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Russia:

Soviets Penetrate Donets Basin

Pushing deep into German defenses and ranks of reserves, the Red Army had stretched two strong arms around the vital German-held Donets Basin in Southern Russia and extended the threat to Kharkov, Capital of the Ukraine, the Russians reported.

The longest arm, clamped about the Donets coal country, stretches east to west across the top of the basin, 200 miles from positions just east of Kamensk to Lozovaya, in the Ukraine on the Kharkov-Crimea Railway.

The other arm reaches north

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Labor Differs On Effects Of 48-Hour Order

While various labor leaders here felt today that President Roosevelt's 48-hour week order would hurt labor organization, those who disagreed appeared to be in the majority.

"The worker who picks up the newspaper and reads that the 48-hour week has been proclaimed by the President and pay adjustments required by the Government, is likely to say to himself, " 'Why join a union now?' " commented an agitated New England labor leader. "I have talked to several other labor men who take this view.

"Of course there is plenty of room for labor organization, but will working men who don't belong to unions feel that way?"

State presidents of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor differed.

Things Left to Unions

Holding that unions still had services which made them indispensable, Joseph A. Salerno, President of the Massachusetts C. I. O., said:

"The President's order has nothing to do with getting an increase in wages in war plants, for example.

"There, under the present set-up, only a legitimate bona fide union can obtain real results, because this requires knowledge, backing and the ability of experts who can prove to the War Labor Board that the pay for workers in a plant is sub-standard as against another plant of the same kind. Can a group of unorganized workers get these facts? They cannot.

"Based on NRA experience and the operation of the Federal Wage and Hour Act, we know that federal law is enforced mostly effectively in union shops where there is a union that dares to speak up against any violation of the law. The President's order does not protect the workers against discrimination, favoritism and being pushed around by straw bosses."

Finds Conditions Unaffected

Similarly, William J. Doyle, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, discounted the view that the President's 48-hour week order would hamper labor organization.

"It doesn't appear to me that way," Mr. Doyle observed. "The President's message said that existing labor agreements are to be observed. Labor agreements cover other things than wages and hours. Working conditions are very important. I remember a saying back over the years, 'Get the conditions and the wage will take care of itself.'

"This 48-hour week is something that labor is advocating. You would think from the way the headlines read that all plants are to be put on it. That is far from the case.

"I think it is the solution of a very bad problem. Many young men will now be found available for military service because of this change before family men will be taken."

It Runs by Steam, Boys

By a Staff Photographer

Scale-Model Locomotive Described by Its Builder

Lester D. French, left, president of the New England Live Steamers, Inc., spoke before the Boston Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the University Club last night, describing the construction of experimental-scale locomotives driven by steam and capable of hauling from one to eight men. Members were asked to bring boys who might be interested in such models, and shown here, looking over the Boston & Albany model, are, left to right (rear), Shepherd Perry and James Perry, both of Winthrop, and (front) William Burtt of Sharon.

Milk Rationing Forecast; Butter Price Ceilings Set

Rationing of milk in New England by midsummer was predicted last night by W. P. Davis, Manager of the New England Milk Producers Association, who spoke at the eighth annual meeting of the Northeastern Dairy Conference in New York City. He added that there was a possibility that the rationing of milk might become nationwide in scope.

Addressing the 200 farmers and representatives of State Departments of Agriculture and agricultural colleges who attended the conference, Mr. Davis declared that "production is falling alarmingly low" in the New England milk shed.

Production in December, 1942, was five per cent below the figure for the same month in 1941, he said, adding that this was despite the fact that supplies were needed for the armed forces and for lend-lease in addition to civilian demands.

Meantime, in a move to halt price gouging in the sale of butter, the Office of Price Administration yesterday established wholesale ceilings that will reduce the retail price of the commonest grade of butter in Boston to about 52 cents. The ruling, which will become effective on Feb. 16, states that the price of AA butter (93 score) in Boston can be no higher than 57 cents, as compared with the present overall ceiling retail price of 60 cents.

The adjustment came as the Massachusetts Food Advisory Committee wired Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard that it was "in entire accord with national consumers rationing and urge you anticipate increased butter production by adding it to list as soon as practicable."

The Committee also urged immediate action to review the price of meat in this area, and to allocate to Massachusetts a percentage of 1941 shipments.

At the same time, Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Administrator, announced that food retailers in New England will be given complete freedom in choosing any canned or processed foods to restock their shelves with allowable inventories.

Dealers may use point stamps received from customers either to re-order the foods sold or to buy entirely different items on the ration list, he said. For instance, stamps accepted in exchange for a can of peaches may be used by grocers to purchase corn, tomatoes, peaches, or any other rationed commodity.

Meanwhile, retailers were preparing today for the rationing of canned, bottled, or frozen fruits and vegetables, and dried fruits, which will begin on March 1. Sales of these items will be halted on Feb. 21 for a week, during which period retailers will be able to build up adequate inventories to meet consumer demands.

For retailers, the other significant dates are March 1, the date for resumption of sale of rationed foods to consumers who must present point-ration coupons for their purchases; March 31, at which time, at close of business, an inventory must be taken; and the period from April 1 to 10, when they must register with the OPA and submit reports of the point value of their inventory and their March sales.

Free Meals to Aid Greeks' Bond Drive

In these days of food shortages, rationing, and rising costs, the offer of a free meal is just too good to "pass up."

Boston's 175 Greek restaurants are now offering such free meals to everyone who buys a War Bond to help the $50,000,000 drive now being conducted by Hellenic organizations throughout the country.

"We believe the best and quickest way we can help Greece is to further the American war effort," said John Carzis, chain restaurant executive and chairman of the local drive, "and we want to make our shot at the Axis a $50,000,000 one."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston has accepted honorary chairmanship of the Boston campaign, which will close on Washington's Birthday. Aiding Chairman Carzis is a crew of 75 men and 20 girls.

Bushnell Speech Viewed as Bar To Fair Trial of the Grove Case

Attorney General Robert F. Bushnell's speech in Haverhill on Wednesday, Feb. 10, brought Attorneys Daniel J. Gallagher, Herbert F. Callahan, and Abraham C. Webber, representing James and Barnett Welansky and Jacob Goldfine in the Cocoanut Grove case, before Judge Frank J. Donahue today with oral motions claiming that the speech as quoted in Boston newspapers would "operate to prevent their clients from getting a fair trial" before a jury.

At the conclusion of the attorneys' arguments Judge Donahue upheld their motion and said newspapers should not print anything concerning the Cocoanut Grove until the case came to trial. Later the Judge amended this in talking to newspapermen saying that today's proceeding in Court and other preliminary hearings in Court could be reported in connection with the case.

Attorney Gallagher quoting Mr. Bushnell's speech as reported, argued that it was the Court's duty to preserve its own dignity and integrity.

"My associates and I," said Mr. Gallagher, "realize that the preservation and dignity of the court is a matter for the Court to deal with. We have no particular right in the premises so far as the affront to justice and the court is concerned, but it still remains the fact we are awaiting in the near future the appearance of our clients before a jury on these matters. The obvious effect of these articles is to fix in the jurors' mind a condition that the jury cannot control except by taking the side of justice as the Attorney General propounds it here."

Mr. Gallagher went on to say that any Judge that might preside in this trial could be one of those Judges characterized by Mr. Bushnell as a politician selected for the bench for his political services rather than for other reasons. He characterized the publication of the Attorney General's speech as an "insidious attack upon what government stands for and what the courts must preserve.

"All we ask is that the court take such action as the situation calls for to the end that this impairment of the defendant's rights is protected.

Judge Donahue asked if the speech had been given out in Boston and Mr. Callahan said that he understood that flimsies had been delivered to the Boston papers for release.

"In cases of this kind, said the Judge, a Judge can issue an order of notice for persons to come into court and show why they should not be adjudged in contempt of court.

Chain Stores Dispute Unsettled

Issues on which the labor dispute involving 700 chain grocery stores with 4,500 employees are deadlocked are time and a half after 48 hours for all full time employees and basic minimum wage rates, Kenneth J. Kelley of Braintree, President of the New England Food Council, reported today.

Though both sides made some concessions of these two points yesterday, their conference, which began at 11 o'clock yesterday morning continued for more than 13 hours, breaking off at 12:30 this morning without conclusion. Sessions resumed shortly before noon today with prospect for another long meeting.

Most of the other points of difference are of secondary importance, said Mr. Kelley, who heads the American Federation of Labor group.

If settlements at these negotiations proves impossible, he added that one of the major probabilities was the appointment of a referee or arbitrator by the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor to hear evidence and render a decision, which would be submitted to the War Labor Board for approval.

ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS FEBRUARY 15
Deposits received by mail

Listen, Sally, I've got the swellest idea for my party! But I'll tell you when I see you..Dad says telephone lines are needed for war calls
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Danish Minister Talking in Boston

The deposed Danish Minister to Washington, Henrik de Kaufmann, will speak in Boston Sunday, on "Denmark under Nazi Domination," at a meeting which will be held in First Church in Roxbury, John Eliot Square, at 7:30 p. m. There is no admission charge and all are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. de Kaufmann, it will be remembered, was discharged from his post by the Danish Government in Nazi-occupied Copenhagen, for placing Greenland under the protection of the United States immediately following the invasion of Denmark.

William E. Ludden

William E. Ludden, Boston attorney, who passed on at his home, 64 Lincoln Ave., Saugus, yesterday, was for 27 years Trial Justice of the Saugus Police Court. He vacated that office seven years ago. Mr. Ludden also served Saugus as its town counsel for 20 years. He was President of the L. E. Zurbach Steel Company, Somerville, and Vice-President of the Saugus Trust Company.

A native of Dixfield, Maine, Mr. Ludden graduated from Bowdoin College and the Boston University Law School. He began his law career in Auburn, Maine, and was city solicitor there at 21. He had been a resident of Saugus for 36 years.

Dr. Hu-Shih Sees Treaties As Aid to All

Abolition of extraterritorial rights in China will benefit both Chinese and other nationalities, said Dr. Hu-Shih, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, in an interview on his arrival in Boston yesterday.

While he was discussing the subject in the home of Jerome D. Greene of Cambridge, Mass., just before attending the annual dinner of the Harvard Faculty Club, the Senate in Washington was ratifying, unanimously, the treaty relinquishing the rights acquired in 1844. The rights had included maintenance of an American court on Chinese territory, and operation of river patrols and marine stations.

Important American firms in China, he added, said they had had no difficulty in trading and had been looking forward to this day of adjustment. Both American and British officials, he said, had expected it long ago; Japanese opposition to it and trouble with China had virtually caused the suspension of the abrogation.

Recent Codes Seem Adequate

"I don't think there will be any trouble," he went on, "the new civil and criminal codes promulgated in 1928 are regarded by most jurists as representative of the best legal practices of the modern world."

America and Great Britain, he said, had been doing the best they could, under difficulties, to get supplies to China, and the layman should not indulge in careless criticism. If you double or triple the number of transport planes, he continued, they are still limited by carrying capacity, and the situation is rendered doubly difficult by the need for carrying high octane gas for flying at high altitudes—in some sections more than 16,000 feet up. Winter weather only adds to the problem.

The situation cannot be radically altered, he declared, without a large-scale, co-ordinated, sea, air and land campaign in which British, American and Chinese forces participated, with particular emphasis on the naval effort. That would mean also, he said, the recapture of Burma and reopening of the Burma Road, at the same time constructing a complete Sino-Burmese railway, as originally planned.

No Longer a 'Lone' China

Satisfactory postwar relations between China and its allies, he agreed, would naturally entail a just quota arrangement for immigration. It should be understood, he pointed out, that no nation would ask for unrestricted immigration into another country. Yet an equitable provision placing China on a basis comparable to that of immigration from European countries, with corresponding adjustments in naturalizatiin laws, could be worked out without any danger to native labor or living standards.

Questioned about postwar treatment of Japan, he proposed thoroughly disarming Japan as a military and naval power, and the removal of all colonial possessions, which had long been not only bones of contention but roots of international "hatred." Korea, for example, should have its independence, being, after all, one of the oldest of nations, much older than Japan.

The reports of war weariness in China, he felt, had been greatly exaggerated, and the talk about collapse there was nonsense. Naturally, after five years and seven months of war, there might be signs of physical tiredness, but "the morale and the fighting spirit are very good, and now we are together with some of the greatest powers in the world—no longer alone—that changes the whole thing."

U. S. Marines Land Again–Put Out Fire In Federal Building

Even the recruiting office of the U. S. Marine Corps on the seventh floor of the Federal Building, Boston, exemplifies the tradition that "the Marines have landed and have the situation well in hand."

Fire broke out today in a storage closet on that floor, where four old canvas postal hampers were stored. A switchboard cable was damaged, putting several telephone lines out of commission for an hour. Smoke was particularly heavy and spread throughout the entire building.

Five Marines from the recruiting office advanced on the fire front armed with extinguishers and quickly controlled the fire.

Damage was estimated at $20.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

An exhibition of photography by John Lindquist will be on view at the Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Open to the public.

Movies of the Netherlands entitled "The Land Builders," "Tulips and Windmills," and "Children of Holland" will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Free to the public.

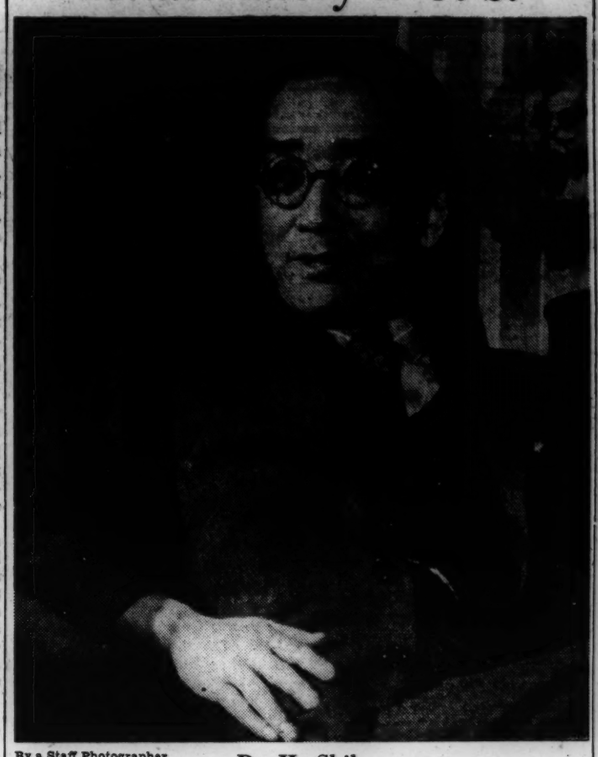
"Society in the Melting Pot" will be the subject of Dr. Scott Nearing, guest speaker at the Twentieth Century Association luncheon, 3 Joy Street, at 1 p. m. The public may attend the 2 p. m. lecture free of charge.

A talk on Landscape Paintings will be given by Miss Maginnis at 11 a. m.; and another on the Gibson Exhibition, by Mrs. Sayward, at 2 p. m., at the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

A musical program featuring Ruth Perkins, contralto; William Sutherland, baritone; and Leo Litwin, pianist, will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Former Envoy to U. S.



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Hu-Shih

Former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, chatting with reporters yesterday at home of Jerome D. Greene of Cambridge, Mass.

Beano Bribe Case Put Off Until Monday

After J. J. Carrigan, Jr., completed his defense against charges of attempting to bribe Malden aldermen into returning Beano, Middlesex Superior Court Judge William C. Giles adjourned court until Monday morning, when final arguments will be presented on the four indictments also involving Harry Sagansky.

Under cross-examination by District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, Mr. Carrigan denied quotations attributed to him the night of his arrest by Mr. Bradford.

The Prosecutor claimed a stenographic transcript showed Mr. Carrigan had said that a representative of Mr. Sagansky had first broached the proposition eight months ago and then about three months ago.

Mr. Carrigan also denied having said substantially the same thing to State Detective Lieut. James Cunniff after arraignment Jan. 22.

Despite pointed questions put by Mr. Bradford, Mr. Carrigan yesterday followed Mr. Sagansky to the stand, stuck to his version that he was interested in a beano permit as a job to complement income from a dwindling filling-station business.

Oil Situation In Some Areas Shows Easing

In spite of the descent of biting cold weather upon Boston, it is possible to report some easing of the oil shortage in the Providence Area and in Western Massachusetts. An extention of the declared "state of emergency" by the Regional Office of Price Administration announced today excluded those districts where at the moment, it is understood, there exists a comparatively comfortable reserve supply.

In the restricted areas, however, including Boston, dealers are permitted to refuse deliveries to any consumer with a three-day supply of furnace or bunker oil on hand, and to limit deliveries to a three-day supply if, in his judgment, his stock is too low to warrant delivering more. Regardless of how much oil he has, a dealer is not permitted to deliver more than a ten-day quantity except in rare circumstances. A new provision included in the extension order permits a seven-day inventory to gas and electric companies.

Priority Still Effective

In addition, dealers are now definitely forbidden to deliver to non-priority consumers if their own stock plus expected receipts totals less than a five-days supply for the "priority" users on their list.

After demands of the priority list are satisfied, a dealer with a sufficient remaining stock to make other deliveries, must give preference to retail food stores, drug stores, restaurants, laundries, police and fire stations, post offices, court houses, schools, churches, and offices of federal, state, and local governments.

The rule forbidding delivery of fuel oil to places of amusement, entertainment, athletics or sports is continued.

No. 2 Oil Supply Critical

In a statement which accompanied the extension order, Mr. Backman said:

"The supply situation on No. 2 oil is more critical than ever in the Greater Boston Area, and it has been necessary to make limitations on deliveries even more drastic than before. The situation in Connecticut is less serious than in Boston, but it is also critical and becoming more so daily. The prospects of deliveries to consumers not on the priority or the preferred list for the next 10 days must be considered as very poor."

Meanwhile, in Washington Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, released figures which he said showed that through December he had made good on his promise to supply New England with at least 75 per cent of its normal heating oil requirements this winter. Oil men say Mr. Ickes is probably justified in saying this, although at the moment the oil companies in the Greater Boston area are delivering about 40 per cent as much oil as they did at this time last year.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold tonight; slightly lower temperature away from coast; diminishing winds.

Southwestern Maine: Colder tonight; fresh winds along coast.

New Hampshire: Slightly colder: diminishing winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Slightly colder tonight in interior; diminishing winds.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:29 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Saturday, 12:22 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Call of College Reservists Clarified by Army Officials

War Activities in New England

Clarifying the latest Army call of college reservists to duty, officials of the First Service Command this afternoon held a meeting at Boston University to explain to reservists on that campus how most will be called "within two weeks."

Yesterday's order rescinded previous announcements that those now enrolled would be deferred until the end of the current semester. Now all those except certain technical students are being called as soon as possible after the close of the first semester.

Many of the enlisted reserves who have had their orders rescinded will now get new orders to report, the officials explained. Some 30 colleges in New England and several thousands students are affected by the new order.

Those enlisted reserves who are exempted and who will remain until the end of the current semester include those majoring in natural sciences and medicine or in the advanced course of the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Army Police Chief

Major Armand J. Lamoureaux, who has risen from private to major in the same detachment, is the new "police chief" for the First Service Command, succeeding Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Flynn, who has been ordered to Camp Custer, Michigan, for training for overseas duty.

Becoming Provost Marshal for all New England, Major Lamoureaux continues an Army career that began when he enlisted at the age of 17 on May 17, 1917, at Springfield, sailing for France on his 18th birthday, as a member of the all-Yankee 26th Division.

Remaining in the Army as an enlisted man after the war, he worked for a reserve commission, which he got in 1930. Meanwhile, he climbed through the ranks at Fort Devens and the Boston Army Base.

He was a Master Sergeant when he was discharged as an enlisted man on Oct. 22, 1940, to answer the call as a reserve officer, having received a promotion to first lieutenant in the reserves in 1933. His first officer assignment was as battalion adjutant for recruit reception at Devens.

He returned to the Army Base soon to command a headquarters detachment, and became captain on July 3, 1941.

Still in the 26th Division, he was named provost marshal for the Boston area on Sept. 26, 1941, and received his gold leaves on Feb. 1, 1942. He lives with his wife and three children in Dorchester.

Cook for Royalty

Corp. Sven T. Sandberg, on the cooking staff at Camp Edwards, says he's giving the same touch to doughboy menus that he gave as a chef for meals eaten by King Gustav and other members of Swedish royalty, and the Duke of Windsor when the latter visited Stockholm in 1931. After graduating from the Hassellund College for Dieticians in 1929, he joined the culinary staff of the Stockholm's "Cecil" restaurant. He came to America in 1937, getting a job in a New York hotel, where he served before joining the Army.

Important Dates For Consumers

Feb. 20—Last day to purchase canned fruits or vegetables until March 1.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, with 9 gallons each in Zone B.

Feb. 22—Six days of registration for food ration book No. 2 begin.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 1—Rationing begins for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, canned soups, canned baby foods.

March 14 — Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

Theatrical Folk To Open Canteen In About Month

Boston's Stage Door Canteen is expected to open within another month, Mrs. Malcolm B. French, chairman of the American Theater Wing, War Service, Inc., Stage Door Canteen, announced yesterday at a meeting of theater-minded people at the Shubert-Copley Theater.

The second and third floors of the Copley building have been offered by Lee Shubert for the Canteen, which will be unique in that everything will be free. Well-known entertainers have already volunteered to aid, and it is hoped that many Bostonians will support it financially and also contribute their services as busboys, dishwashers, and waitresses.

Edward Gould, theater producer, who called the meeting yesterday, expressed his desire to contribute a high standard of theater entertainment for men and women in the Service.

Probation Meted In Soap Firm Case

One year's probation was today imposed on each of four defendants in the recent Procter & Gamble trial, who pleaded guilty to charges brought against them before the trial actually opened.

The four men, who had testified for the Government during the trial, appeared before Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court today. They were former employees of Lever Brothers. The trial involved charges of alleged bribery to obtain soap formulas and other trade data. The men were Ralph E. Cote of Somerville, Michael F. Toner, Harold R. Gunn, and Edward J. Johnson of Cambridge.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICEMEN'S CENTER
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All Servicemen and Servicewomen Welcome
Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 A.M. to 11 P.M.
Sundays— 1 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Dies Committee Continued With Check by New Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—What has happened to the Dies Committee is quite unprecedented in Congress, so far as anybody can remember. The Committee itself has been extended for two years, 302 to 94, but at the same time a new five-man committee has been set up to check on Mr. Dies' charges against Federal employees.

Thus, in effect, after 5 years of being both judge and prosecuting attorney, the dual Dies' functions are being separated. It will be prosecuting attorney but its charges, at least against Federal employees, will be passed in review.

The action acknowledges the doubt which Congress itself now entertains of the validity of the Dies' charges.

The first review will probably deal with the "Pickens case."

William Pickens is a Negro who was born of slave parentage, won a Phi Beta Kappa key at Yale and graduated seventh in his class.

War Bond Salesman

Mr. Pickens is now a bond promotion specialist in the Treasury Department at $5,600 a year, enlisting Negroes in the War Bond campaign. Mr. Dies includes Mr. Pickens in his list of 39 Government employees who are "irresponsible, unrepresentative, radical and crackpot bureaucrats," who should be separated from the service. Mr. Dies did not charge them directly with being Communists.

On Feb. 5 the House, by a 3 to 1 vote, wrote into the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill that Mr. Pickens was to receive none of the funds voted in that legislation. It came within a few votes of cutting off all 39 of the Dies so-called "crackpot" group, but the blanket action was barely beaten.

Now the House is trying to extricate itself from the position it previously took. Conservative-minded members point out that neither Mr. Pickens nor the other 38 members of the group have had a chance to state their case. Sponsors for Mr. Pickens are appearing.

Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, a member of the Dies Committee, stated that other members of the group were not consulted by Mr. Dies; that he picked the 39 names on his own responsibility and that they represent his own particular judgment.

Porter in Group

One of the 39 Dies "crackpots," for example, is Paul Porter, who has just been elected Chairman of the important Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee by votes of representatives of the Army, Navy and the Maritime Commission.

Sometimes Mr. Dies mixes up his names: This has happened in the past. One of the men on the present list of 39 is serving overseas in the Army, as it turns out; another is in Africa with the Red Cross. One of them is a Pittsburgh businessman, who has been spending his money in a campaign to promote stronger United States cooperation in international affairs in postwar developments.

The Dies Committee has been extended for one year five times, and now it gets an additional two years. With the leadership of both parties united behind the move, another committee has been set up in the House. This new committee will, in effect, offer a chance of hearing for those Government employees who had been accused by the initial Dies Committee.

Grand Jury Style

Unusual as this program is, it received House approval. Thus the Dies Committee will alter its whole relationship. It will become a sort of grand jury for bringing indictments, while the new committee, which will report to the House, will act in a more judicial capacity to make reports to the House.

The resolution to set up the new committee was made by Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri. If the five-man body feels the "crackpot" group answers the Dies Committee charges adequately, then the penalty of having appropriations for their salaries cut off, which means in effect government discharge, will be withheld.

One effect of this procedure, if adopted, is that several hundred additional names of employees whom Mr. Dies designates as "crackpots" rather than Communists, will be brought forward. It will spread the responsibility for legislative action to be taken. Heretofore, Mr. Dies' lists have gone to the executive departments, which have winnowed through them with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in all but a few cases deciding that insufficient or no evidence was presented justifying dismissal.

Pickens Speech Cited

The charges against Mr. Pickens presented by Mr. Dies are a prima facie case that he has been associated in no less than 21 instances with Communist "front" organizations in a 16-year period. Typical is a quotation from the Communist Daily Worker of an alleged Pickens speech in which he reputedly said:

"To take the profit motive out of war we must take the class-profit opportunities out of our economic system."

Following Mr. Dies' explanation of his charges, the only Negro member of the House, Representative William L. Dawson (D) of Illinois, a former infantry lieutenant, under fire at the head of Negro troops in the last war, declared he had known Mr. Pickens "40 years" and that "he is not a Communist and has never been a Communist."

One of the factors that is making some Congressmen uncomfortable is that they have so far voted different treatment for Mr. Pickens, the only Negro on the Dies list of 39, than for the other 38 members of the group. Many of them voted on Mr. Pickens without knowing he was a Negro. They summarily voted against continuing his salary and then held up action on the rest of the group. Now the question is whether the new committee of five to hear the cases of the 39 accused can also take up the Pickens case retroactively.

Voorhis Raises Issue

Of the various speeches given on the subject that of Mr. Voorhis attracted wide attention. He spoke in a calm tone. He said he had tried to see evidence on which Mr. Dies based his accusations against the 39, but even he, a member of the Committee, had been unable to do so. An important issue, he felt, was at stake. This was whether the House had the right to take people off the Federal pay roll, not because they were disloyal or doing a bad job, but because "they are in the category of being crackpots in somebody's opinion."

"Do I understand that the committee as such has never considered this list of 39?" asked Representative Estes Kefauver (D) of Tennessee.

"That is correct," said Mr. Voorhis. "It has never come before the Committee."

"Was it ever presented to the Committee?"

"No, it was not."

Mr. Voorhis said Mr. Dies took the "sole responsibility for it," and that as for himself he was "positive" it was a list where the charges of "disloyalty, Communism, and Communist affiliations cannot be fairly made."

No Answer by Dies

Mr. Dies did not make any direct answer to Mr. Voorhis, who continued that he did not believe it was the Committee's province to sit on the "political views of any loyal American, be he reactionary or radical."

As a Committee member in past years, Mr. Voorhis said, he had proposed rules of procedure to guide the Committee's work and action. "It just is not on the cards," he added.

Mr. Voorhis said he agreed that Communists should not be employed by the Government, or any group considered disloyal. But Mr. Dies, he asserted, is now setting up a new standard for judging employees, not whether they are Fascists or Communists, but whether they are "crackpots." Some of these so-called "crackpots," Mr. Voorhis continued, are "sincerely committed to seeing that America does not lost the peace after the war is won."

"Generalized" Charges

"It is all wrong to submit to the House a list of persons to be proscribed when the basis of that list is not Communism, Fascism, disloyalty, subversion, or any of these, but only a generalized charge that their views are somehow unacceptable to someone else.

"A man can be a crackpot conservative as well as a crackpot radical.

"One of the cornerstones upon which our country has been built is that of the right of political minorities to exist and express their opinions."

Mr. Voorhis asked whose standard of what is "crackpot" shall be used, pointing out that it would be different for any two persons. He concluded by saying the Committee should investigate "with equal zeal" all totalitarian movements; avoid accusations without substantial documentary evidence and an opportunity for the accused to be heard.

Mapping Way to Berlin and Tokyo

Wide World

Military Map Makers at Huge Wartime Task

Top: Part of the force of 1,500 which works 24 hours a day in a camouflaged building outside Washington making military maps and charts for United States armed forces. They have a map library of more than 500,000 different maps covering world areas. Members of the photo mapping department are shown placing aerial photographs which will go into forming a photo map. Lower: This newest thing in maps is one of the latest developments. It is a map which can be folded like a piece of cloth and when it becomes soiled can be washed and dried as fresh as new. Col. Frederick W. Mast, left, Executive Officer of the Army Mapping Service, and Maj. James L. Austraw, head of the administrative division, experiment with the new map.

Maps to Enemy Capitals Light Up in Allied Planes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Maps that "light up" like a Christmas tree in an otherwise darkened airplane and enable a pilot to chart his course over enemy territory without being seen from enemy planes or from below.

This is one of the latest developments by Uncle Sam's Army map makers who work in a camouflaged building on the outskirts of Washington, turning out road directions to Tokyo and Berlin for America's fighters.

More than 1,500 men and women, the majority of them civilians, work virtually around the clock, making military maps and charts for United States armed forces in every theater of war operations, and they also supply some to United States' allies.

Artists, draftsmen, researchers, translators, geographers, printers, laborers and filing clerks, they are as much a part of the fighting army as are the troops in jungle and desert, because the accuracy of their plotting and craftsmanship can mean life or destruction for thousands of men in foreign fields.

Three hours after the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, the Army Map Service was turning out strategic maps of the Philippines by the hundreds, and a few hours later, the precious sheets were being sped by airplane to the West Coast.

Months before United States Troops occupied Africa, the map makers were actually plotting every step of the way—while they kept one of the newsiest secrets of all time.

The latter job was one of the chief factors in winning for the service people the Army-Navy E award for production services beyond the call of duty, but they're not resting on their laurels.

With a production rate averaging 4,000,000 maps a month—ranging from sketches of whole countries to "target charts" for possible future bombings of the heart of Japan—the service actually is furnishing munitions by the ton.

The new "light-up" maps were developed shortly before the African adventure.

Fluorescent inks, which glow in a darkened chamber under a small beam of ultra violet light, are used in the printing of the special maps.

The map service also is experimenting with several types of parchment paper out of which they hope to get a waterproof paper map. The papers are tougher than those now in use, and the experimenters hope they may solve map problems of the greasy-handed rough riders of the armored forces from whom ordinary maps take quite a beating. Perfection of a waterproof paper map would allow laundering away of grease smudges.

In the map makers' building, huge lithographic presses rumble 24 hours a day, grinding out neat, colored patterns of the terrain of Casablanca and Yokohama and hundreds of other places.

Men and women who seldom travel farther than the business limits of Washington, bend over drafting boards and etch on paper the location of desert wells in Libya, windmills in Tunisia and sand dunes swept by the winds of the Pacific.

Roosevelt Library Gets Sultan's Gifts

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Feb. 12 (AP)—A Mohammedan yataghan or simitar, presented to President Roosevelt by Sultan Sidi Mohammed of French Morocco during the Chief Executive's stay at Casablanca, was placed today in the Roosevelt memorial library here.

With the yataghan, contained in a gold sheath, also went on display a gold tiara and two gold bracelets which the Sultan asked the President to present to Mrs. Roosevelt in his behalf. Library Director Fred Shipman described the tiara as decorated with "semiprecious stones from Atlas Mountains."

Tugwell: Give Puerto Rico More Self-Rule

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico., Feb. 12 (AP)—Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell advocated more autonomy for Puerto Rico yesterday in an address to the third regular session of the Fifteenth Legislature which minority opposition members refused to attend.

Governor Tugwell's liberal supporters applauded him, especially when he characterized the Crawford Resolution as an example of colonial exploitation.

[Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan, recently introduced a resolution in the House of Represenatives to annual seven laws passed by the Puerto Rican Legislature, arguing that the legislation made Governor Tugwell "a dictator over agriculture and the sugar industry."]

The Governor trimmed his prepared speech, in which he approved an elective governorship on the Island, and criticized what he called the War Production Board's slowness in realizing that the unemployment situation here differed from that in the United States. But his entire address was printtd and distributed to the press.

Opposition Not Present

Opposition members who stayed away yesterday issued a statement explaining their absence as "a serious protest" against the Governor, who was termed "an element of discord in the Puerto Rican family."

Governor Tugwell's message, which emphasized that the legislators must reduce the insular budget, was delivered without the presence of a United States Senate investigating committee headed by Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico which left earlier in the week on a motor tour of the island.

Referring to a general feeling among Puerto Ricans that a change in the island's political status was imminent, Governor Tugwell said: "I hope this will prove to be true. I have worked for the resumption of progress toward autonomy without knowing whether it is to be within or without the sisterhood of states."

The Governor said he thought this would be worked out in time, adding that it was a subject in which "Puerto Ricans should have a say equally with other citizens of the United States."

Backs Choice by People

The Governor apparently threw his support behind a recent joint statement of the Island's political parties to the United States Congress asking that Puerto Rico be given an early opportunity to decide its own future. He said, however, that changing postwar conditions would most likely reduce the importance of independence and emphasized the importance of "union, mutuality, and co-operation."

The Governor described Puerto Ricans as a "living question mark in the Western Hemisphere."

Members of the Chavez Committee reported they found living conditions very poor in visits yesterday to the Cities of Arecibo, Agadilla, and Mayaguez, and Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington declared the Santo Domingo slums in Arecibo were "appalling."

"Some of the things make you want to weep," he said. "This is one of the most astounding things I have seen in my life. That it could exist under the American Flag is a challenge."

Tugwell Cleared Of Libel Charges

By the Associated Press

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Feb. 12

Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell and his Co-ordinator of Information, John Lear, who were convicted of libel and fined $200 each Jan. 26 in Municipal Court, were found innocent by District Court Judge Rafael Cordoves Arana yesterday.

Judge Cordoves, to whom defense attorneys had appealed the case, upheld a general demurrer because of lack of evidence after Miguel Martorell, head of the Puerto Rico Farmers' Association, again charged that a news release and radiocast of last Nov. 13 had libeled him and his organization.

Bell Hits State Move

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Opposition to statehood for Puerto Rico was expressed yesterday by Chairman C. Jasper Bell (D) of Missouri of the House Insular Committee in commenting on a request of the Insular Legislature that the people be permitted to select their own form of government.

"And I think I am opposed to allowing the Puerto Ricans to elect their own Governor," Mr. Bell added.

"I don't know whether they are prepared to govern themselves. To turn the Government of this important outpost over to someone who might not be capable of handling it would create a bad situation."

Representative Dan R. McGehee (D) of Mississippi, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, declined to comment.

Under the Organic Act of 1917, the President appoints the Governors of Puerto Rico, while the Legislature of 19 Senators and 39 Representatives is elected by the people.

Bolivar Pagan, Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner, indorsed the Island Legislature's resolution, describing the present regime as "intolerable." "I hope," he said, "that the demand of Puerto Rico will be heeded on the lofty principles and ideals of human freedom predicated by the United States and the United Nations."

Chairman Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, of the Senate Territories and Insular Affairs Committee, said he did not care to comment at this time, nor did Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, second-ranking minority member of the committee and author of a measure that would end the tenure of Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell and require gubernatorial appointments every two years with approval of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, in a letter to the House Insular Committee, yesterday vigorously opposed enactment of a measure which would remove Rexford Guy Tugwell as Governor of Puerto Rico. Mr. Ickes asserted that such action would be a reflection on United States foreign policies in Latin America.

The bill before the Committee would terminate Governor Tugwell's regime and limit future terms of Puerto Rican governors to two years.

Mr. Ickes declared the measure was unconstitutional; that removal of any public officer should be by impeachment.

"It is not surprising that bitter attacks on Governor Tugwell have been made by small but powerful economic groups," Mr. Ickes wrote. "However, there is ample evidence that these attacks are not supported by the masses of the people in Puerto Rico."

Mr. Ickes defended the Tugwell administration as having the support of the majority of Puerto Rico's 2,000,000 persons and observed that all previous Governors as well have been the target of "a vocal minority."

Criticism of Governor Tugwell's policies has been tied in with complaints that Puerto Rico was in a sad economic plight because of wartime shipping shortages. Of this, Mr. Ickes said:

"For many years the various Governors of Puerto Rico [15 in 40 years] have found themselves inescapably plunged into sharp and bitter controversy. . . . The fundamental reason for this is to be found in the basic economic difficulties.

"Puerto Rico is overpopulated. It has a comparatively small acreage of good land and few natural resources. The average income of 90 per cent of the population is about $280 a year per family. Malnutrition is a chronic and prevalent condition. . . . A very few people control the productive sugar lands and the large-income-producing businesses. This extreme disparity has led to economic unrest and conflict in which the Governor has always been a convenient target for the criticism of one group or another."

Senate Power Over Top Jobs Said to Mean Spoils System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The spoils system would be restored and thousands of Government workers taken off civil service and restored to patronage under the McKellar bill requiring Senate confirmation of all appointees to jobs paying $4,500 or over, Harry B. Mitchell, President of the Civil Service Commission and Kenneth C. Vipond, Assistant Chief Examiner, testified yesterday.

Hearings are now being held on the McKellar patronage bill which is thought likely, by some observers, to pass the Senate, though its chances in the House are less favorable. Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, who has sought to take government jobs off the Civil Service List and put them on the political pie counter for years, has estimated that about 35,000 men on the federal pay roll are drawing at least $4,500 or over.

Passage of his bill would make many of these jobs ready for distribution prior to next year's presidential campaign, or for redistribution afterward. Senator McKellar has asked to make the limit of patronage jobs even lower, starting at $3,800 salary limit, which would increase the total for distribution to at least 70,000.

Senator McKellar's drive is aided by the present legislative rebellion against executive authority and so-called "bureaucrats." In the House the same mood found expression in the vote yesterday, 294 to 50, to set up a new committee to "ride herd on bureaucrats"; in other words, to investigate and punish Executive Agencies which take too much power.

The situation is part of the constant rivalry in Washington between Executive and Legislature. The McKellar bill is not apt to be popular in the House, however, because it would give the patronage exclusively to the Senate and increase the upper body's power.

Joining Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Vipond in opposing the bill were H. Eliot Kaplan, Executive Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, and Charles I. Stengle, legislative representative of the American Federation of Government Employees.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, with its 76,000 members, also protested the bill.

Merchant Marine Favored in Manpower

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt announces that he has taken steps to keep the expanding Merchant Marine supplied with men.

Local draft boards were told to be guided by reports of the War Shipping Administration in considering deferment of merchant seamen.

The WSA was instructed to keep the boards "continuously informed of the status of men actively engaged in ocean-going service," crediting them with active—or deferrable—status when they are "on authorized shore leave."

Mr. McNutt told draft boards that when a man with sailing experience is about to be reclassified for induction from "non-deferrable" work, he should first be given an opportunity to get a seagoing job—and deferment—through the United States Employment Service.

OWI to Publish Another Magazine Entitled U. S. A. and of Pocket Size

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Office of War Information, whose magazine Victory has stirred congressional criticism, will soon send to the printer another new publication called U. S. A., it was learned today.

At the same time, OWI revealed it had purchased thousands of copies of privately published American magazines and shipped them abroad to offset the propaganga effect of Axis magazines in neutral nations.

U. S. A. will be slightly smaller in size than the digest-type magazines, but squarer in shape. It will cost much less than the handsome, 80-page, illustrated Victory, the second issue of which will cost upward of $130,000.

U. S. A. will contain a selection of articles condensed from United States periodicals. It is intended entirely for foreign consumption.

However, an OWI official declared the agency is not excluding privately published periodicals from its overseas operations. Considerable numbers of such magazines as Life, Colliers, Time, and Reader's Digest have been purchased and shipped abroad, he said. OWI also is co-operating in the development of new Turkish and Swedish editions of the Reader's Digest, he asserted.

The entire job cannot be done through existing magazines, the spokesman explained, because few issues appear that do not contain some article which would be unsuitable for blanket distribution abroad, if only by causing embarrassment to an ally.

There's Reciprocity At Canadian Border

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 12

Canadians and British subjects resident in Canada soon will be permitted to visit the United States without passports, the State Department announced today.

Under an agreement with the Canadian Government, effective Monday, a nonimmigrant border crossing identification card will be issued by United States consulates in Canada. It will be valid for any number of visits during one year, with a limitation of 29 days for each visit.

These cards will bear an indorsement by a Canadian immigration officer guaranteeing the re-admissability of the bearer to Canada.

Citizens of the United States already are free to come and go across the Canadian border without passports. The new agreement thus establishes a certain measure of reciprocity.

Dr. Cutten Acting Head Of Colgate Divinity School

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 12 (AP)—Dr. George Barton Cutten, who retired last August as President of Colgate University, has been appointed acting head of the Colgate Rochester Divinity School, the Board of Trustees announces.

Dr. Cutten succeeds Dr. Albert W. Beaven. He will assume his duties March 1.

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Women's Activities: China's Needs Are Described

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Planes, tanks and guns are the most potential kind of relief that America can send to China, the Rev. George L. Davis, Minister of the Upham Memorial Methodist Church, told members of the Morgan Memorial Woman's Auxiliary this morning. The Rev. Mr. Davis, who was born in China and served there 25 years as a missionary, addressed the group on "China's Foreign Relations."

We cannot be content with sending merely relief supplies to heal China's wounds, he pointed out. This country must send the ammunition with which China can drive from her territory those who are inflicting the wounds.

Mr. Davis devoted part of his discussion to the problems which have arisen in the past 100 years in China as a result of Extra-Territoriality. The greatest problem, he said, was that of taking so many Chinese from under the jurisdiction of their own Government. They escaped Chinese taxation by investing in the foreign concessions and then paying only a land tax to the foreign government, and they also took refuge in the foreign concessions when they were wanted for political offenses by the Chinese Government.

The relinquishment of extra-territorial rights by the United States and Great Britain has no immediate importance because of conditions within China, and after the war is over there will still be many problems to be worked out, said Mr. Davis.

The chief reasons foreign nations desired such rights before the war was that the central government of China had not been strong enough to insure the protection of their interests. Since 1927, it has been steadily growing stronger, he pointed out, and added that with a leader in which the whole country had confidence, like Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, its strength was greatly enhanced. The radio has also been a powerful factor in transforming the heart of the Chinese into a united people, he said. Its influence has been added to that of transportation in bringing different sections together and awakening a real national consciousness.

Mr. Davis paid tribute not only to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, but also to her parents. Not many persons know their story, though many know hers, he said. Her father was left on a sailing vessel as a child and was picked up by an American man who reared and educated him. Later he returned to China as a missionary, married a Chinese girl of noble character and she worked with him in the church in Shanghai with which he was connected. They sent their six children to this country to be educated.

Mr. Davis' brother, Prof. Walter W. Davis of Yenching University, is now in the Methodist Mission Compound in Peking and, according to the latest word received from him through the Swedish Legation, he may return aboard the Gripsholm on its next trip to the United States.

Mr. Davis' son, who went to China in 1937 as a representative of the National City Bank and was later sent to Japan, returned to this country in 1941, just before Pearl Harbor, and is now serving with the United States Navy.

The Auxiliary's program on China was completed with a group of Chinese hymns, sung and explained by Miss Pei-Chang Liu, who came to this country to study at Columbia University and, when she was unable to return home, came to Boston to work at the Morgan Memorial until conditions permit her to go back to China.

Mrs. C. J. Cook, President of the Auxiliary, presided.

By a Staff Photographer

Radcliffe Students Plan Benefit

Elena Delgado, a Radcliffe student, displays South American flags for booths of the street fair to be held in the college gymnasium tomorrow night for the benefit of the United Nations Relief.

Larger Civic Role Planned By the C. I. O.

Organized labor in Boston is reaching out beyond its own concerns to take a greater interest in the public welfare than ever before, Jack Hurwich, newly installed President of the Greater Boston Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared here today.

Installation proceedings last night opened a new career for the Boston organization of the C. I. O., according to its leaders. For the first time the C. I. O.'s city federation is unified and at full strength. It now claims to represent 35,000 members.

"The policy of a Red Cross Labor Day to help in raising funds for the American Red Cross was indorsed last night," Mr. Hurwich reported. "We shall try to do our share in a way we have never before attempted. The C. I. O. has just exceeded its quota of contributions for the Boston United War Fund. The labor organizations of Boston participated in promoting the drive to an unprecedented degree.

"We set up a welfare committee last night to educate our members in what each of the 235 agencies in the United War Fund campaign does, so that when required members of the C. I. O. can know the services they give and take advantage of them. We also formed a health committee to work out with the Boston Health Commissioner, Dr. G. Lynde Gately, and if necessary the State health authorities, anything needful to see that labor obtains medical care.

"The C. I. O. in Boston purposes to go farther than ever previously to aid in advancing the civic welfare, not only for what it can do for its own members but for the public in our locality. This is in line with the national trend in the labor movement to take on more civic responsibility."

Trained in War Traffic Control

Patrolman Francis P. Lowery of Brookline

Patrolman Lowery, one of the 19 police officers who completed a four-month course at Northwestern University Traffic Institute at Evanston, Ill., received his diploma from Acting Director of Training Gordon H. Sheehs. He attended the Institute's four-month course in war traffic control and accident prevention on a $600 fellowship provided by the James S. Kemper Foundation for Traffic Police Training, Chicago.

Nation to Hear Roosevelt On Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

President Franklin D. Roosevelt speaks tonight on all the networks, CBS-WEEI, Blue-WHDH, NBC-WBZ; MBS-WNAC and WMEX, 9:30 p. m.

Dr. Frank Black conducts the Cities Service Concert Orchestra, playing his own arrangement of Bach's "Air for the G String." Lucille Manners, soprano, and Ross Graham, baritone, are soloists, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Saturday

"Your Draft Status" is the subject of a talk by Paul V. McNutt and Gen. Lewis Hershey, BLUE-WHDH, 10:15 p. m.

The NBC String Quartet presents a Russian program, playing the Nocturne from Alexander Borodin's "Quartet in D Major" and Shostakovich's "Quartet, Opus 49," NBC-WBZ, 10 a. m.

Kenneth Gordon, 13-year-old violinist, is guest soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Young People's Concert, playing the first movement of Lalo's "Symphonic Espagnole." Rudolph Ganz conducts the orchestra. Other selections are the Overture to Glinka's "Russian and Ludmilla," third and fourth movements of Haydn's G Major Symphony, No. 13; the "Emperor" Waltz by Strauss; Bolzoni's Minuet; "Masques" by La Violette; the Bach-Abert Chorale for Brasses, and "Percussional Melee" by Ganz, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

The Metropolitan Opera Company presents Moussorgsky's opera "Boris Godunoff," with Alexander Kipnis in the title role, Kerstin Thorborg as Marina, René Maison as Dimitri, Norman Cordon as Varlaam, Irra Petina as Teodoro, Marita Farell as Xenia. Other roles are sung by Anna Kaskas, Alessio de Paolis, John Dudley, George Cehanovsky, Doris Doe, John Gurney, Lansing Hatfield Lorenzo Alvary, Emery Darcy, John Garris, Leonard Warren, Maxine Stellman, Helen Olheim, Lodovico Oliviero, Wilfred Engelman. George Szell will conduct, BLUE-WHDH, 2 p. m.

Mendelssohn's Athalia Overture and Saint-Saëns "Suite Algérienne" will be heard on Frank Black's Musical Matinee. Ellabelle Davis, soprano, is soloist. The program concludes with Eric Coates' "The Man From the Sea," NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m.

A program of Gilbert and Sullivan melodies will be presented, with Wilbur Evans, baritone; Josephine Houston, soprano; Celia Brand, Fred Hufsmith, and Josef Stopak's Orchestra, BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m. (This program replaces the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which is on tour but will return to the air next Saturday.)

The Chicago Theater of the Air presents a radio adaptation of Gounod's "Faust," starring Marion Claire, soprano, and Eugene Conley, tenor. A separate dramatic cast will enact the speaking roles, with Laurette Fillbrandt and Bret Morrison in the leading roles, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

How the American Negro is contributing to the war effort will be told in a new weekly series entitled "My People." The series, consisting of drama, music, and guest speakers, will be under the supervision of Dr. G. Lake Imes, Negro educator, editor, and chaplain. Guests on the opening program are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Roland Hayes, tenor; the Lincoln University (Pa.) Chorus; Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University, and Dr. Fred D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, MBS-WNAC, 7 p. m.

Tightening Labor Mart Seen; Cabot Calls for Job Seekers

Predicting that the Boston labor market is going to tighten rapidly, Powell Cabot last night told members of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston that they could help the situation by getting persons to register with the United States Employment Service.

"And get them to the point of view where they neither expect to be made an executive at once nor expect to be employed on the spot," he urged. "If you can do that you will be performing the best possible service for us at present."

Mr. Cabot spoke both for himself as Director of the United States Employment Service for Massachusetts and for Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the Manpower Commission, who was unable to attend the dinner meeting at 3 Joy Street.

One Call for 1,500 Women

Mr. Cabot mentioned a recent call for 1,500 women for one company as an example of the need of having possible workers registered so the Employment Service will know where they are. As an indication of the change in the labor market, Mr. Cabot said Boston now had an active file of 6,000 perpersons where it had had 60,000 less than a year ago, and the State 30,000 where it had had 150,000. Many of those 30,000 are employed, he added, but are just looking for better jobs.

His office is placing about 20,000 persons a month, Mr. Cabot said, and could double that number if it had a larger staff. As it is, the office just hasn't the time to do any placement to speak of for non-essential industries. More than 50 per cent of the 20,000 are women, he added.

Stressing industry's urgent need for women technicians, Mr. Cabot asked the Club members to look for college or technically-trained women who have been out of business for some years and persuade them to go into the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training courses. These are refresher and retraining courses on the college level.

More Nurses Wanted

Miss Marjorie B. Davis, President of the Massachusetts Nursing Service, concluded last night's meeting with a plea for more nurses for war service. Although Massachusetts is ahead of other states in recruiting nurses, many more are needed, she brought out. "We are taking 163 nurses from Massachusetts every month for the armed forces alone," she said. Miss Davis also emphasized the necessity of training nurses for rehabilitation work in Europe when the war is over.

Women in the armed services will be the guests of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston at a tea on Sunday afternoon, at 3 Joy Street, Boston, at 3:30. Members of the WAACS, WAVES, and SPARS will be entertained by Miss Pauline Middleton of Providence, soprano, accompanied by Donald Orsillo of Stoneham. Pourers will be Miss Elizabeth M. Curry and Miss Edith W. Fisher of Cambridge, former presidents of the Club. Miss Mildred J. O'Leary of Swampscott is general chairman.

War Relief Night Planned By Radcliffe

Radcliffe College students are sponsoring a United Nations Relief Evening tomorrow night at Agassiz building.

The evening will start with a supper at 5:30 followed by a brief concert by the Choral Society. The dance group will present a Mexican Dance Fiesta, and Family Album, from Noel Coward's "Tonight at 8:30," will be given by members of Idler, the College Dramatic Society.

High light of the evening will be the colorful street fair held at the college gymnasium where many of the United Nations will be represented by students in costume of their native land.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If years' ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals:	Maximum gallons of oil burned to mid-night of Feb. 11
2,000 gallons	1,215
1,500 gallons	911¼
1,000 gallons	607½
500 gallons	303¾

French Painter of U. S. Scene Wins Praise for N. E. Murals

Quite unaware that a group of Aussies stood a few yards away admiring his murals, Charles Hoffbauer, French artist, told, with a deep chuckle, how his painting of New York life had gone to a gallery in Australia. He was in the main lobby of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, in Boylston Street, where his eight paintings depicting New England history have just been installed.

It happened more than 30 years ago, before he had ever visited the American Continent. His painting of ladies and gentlemen dining in the New York Roof Garden, with skyscrapers for a background, had proved a great success at the salon where he had exhibited it in the Montparnasse District of his native Paris. One critic said:

"I saw a wonderful painting of Americans. It takes an American to do that. Can you introduce me to him?"

The Art Museum in Sydney purchased it.

People of Boston who go to look at his New England murals declare that no American could have caught the feeling or historical significance of local history better.

The actual painting, which took two years, was done in Hollywood, where the artist found excellent models; museums which could supply swords, guns, drums and other properties; and all the historical costumes he needed. Faithful in every detail, he spent about six months in Massachusetts, making sketches of building, plant life, shore line and so forth; and delving into the archives of the Athenaeum, various other libraries and historical societies.

He was thoroughgoing, for example, in settling the question of Samoset's footwear, or lack of it. The idea of moccasins proved to be comparatively modern. This Indian must be barefoot. His perusal of Cape Cod diaries further revealed the report of barefoot Indian tracks in the white snow.

Painted on canvas, in rich, soft colors, the eight murals on gray sandstone walls of the lobby represent Samoset meeting the first Plymouth settlers; Governor Winthrop, on board the Arbella reaching Salem; the departure for the Siege of Louisburg; preparations for the Boston Tea Party; Paul Revere's ride; the Cambridge incident of Washington's taking command of the Continental Army; the reading of the Declaration of Independence at the Old State House, and the launching of the frigate Constitution.

Mr. Hoffbauer studied at the Beaux Arts School in Paris, and won all the honors of the Salon, including the highest, the Prix National. He and Matisse, incidentally, worked in the same atelier in their student days.

His works are to be found at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., at the Luxembourg Museum in Paris; in the Missouri State House in Jefferson City; the town hall of Arras, France, and in the Confederate Memorial Institute at Richmond, Va.

The University of Richmond awarded him the Degree of Doctor of Fine Arts. He entered the World War as a soldier in the French infantry, served through the Battle of the Marne; is a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre.

Cambridge Sets Tin Can Collection Dates Next Week

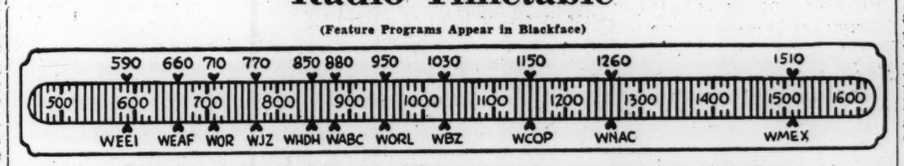
Collection of tin cans in Cambridge will take place next Wednesday and Thursday, according to an announcement from James F. Mahoney, Superintendent of Streets.

In thanking housewives for their co-operation in the salvage work, Mr. Mahoney urged them to make greater effort to get the tins out on the sidewalk early on the morning of collection, thus eliminating extra trips by collection trucks. The goal set for this month is 75,000 pounds. January yielded 66,000 pounds. To date, said Mr. Mahoney, Cambridge has shipped about 300,000 pounds of tin cans to the detinning plant in Pennsylvania.

Wednesday collections will be made in North Cambridge, from Prospect Street to the Arlington line. On Thursday, the districts between Prospect Street and the Charles River will be covered.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Saul Caston, conductor	Popular songs
3:30	'Hollywood's Post..	Winter Serenade: music..	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Saul Caston, conductor	Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:15	Lincoln's Birthday	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
4:30	Observance: talks.	Ice Follies Preview	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Themes and Variations	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
4:45	Across the Caribbean	Ice Follies; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Themes and Variations	Cab Calloway's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	John Kirby's Orchestra.
5:15	Date Book: Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Negro History Week
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports,	Sportscast
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	Dinner Music; Songs	News from Abroad	Bob Chester's Orch.
6:45	The World Today	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy";	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports,	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World	Parade; Date With Disc	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Network program	Concert Orchestra	Lanny Ross, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Red Cross Drama	John Barry, comment	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News";	Park Street Church
8:15	drama; guests	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Services
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy"; mu-	"Hit Parade"; popular	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Park Street Church
8:45	Thin Man"; News	sical variety show	songs; M. Warnow's Or.	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Excursions in Science
9:00	"Playhouse"; drama	"Gangbusters"; sketch..	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album
9:15	"Playhouse"; drama	"Gangbusters"; sketch..	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Classical Album
9:30	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
9:45	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Pres. Roosevelt; "Double	President Roosevelt
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	John Gunther, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	or Nothing"; quiz show;	News; Defense
10:15	Ross; Georgia	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou; music; guest	John King, m. c.; music	Dick Robertson's Orch.
10:30	Gibbs; H. Shriner	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news	Kay Kyser's Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	Men, Machines, Victory	Music: M. Piastro, con.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Harold Grant's Orchestra
11:00	News; Cecil Brown	Harry Durham's Orch.	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	'What Can I Do?'; drama	Dance orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30	Chick Floyd's Or-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Music Without Words";	Day's End: music
11:45	chestra	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Hit the Deck"	Newscast	Music; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00	News of the World	Tune Up Time	Musical Clock	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Rise 'n' Shine: music	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore: News	News; Morning Notes	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Music; 590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program; News	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Treasury Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Legion Auxiliary Talk	NBC String Quartet	News Service	Musical program
10:15	music; drama	Air Express Music	NBC String Quartet	Rainbow H'se: B. Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Army Relief Fund.	Fishermen's Program	South American Way	juvenile talent program	Shopping With Marie
10:45	H. P. Van Dusen	Fishermen's Program	"Encores"; songs	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Mason
11:00	News; Philharmonic	Children's Quiz Game	Dramatization	Studio speaker	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15	Young People's	Children's Quiz Game	Dramatization	You Want to Be a Wave	Musical program
11:30	Concert; Rudolph	Memory Lane: music	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	Ganz, conductor	Memory Lane: music	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	News report
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Betty Cain	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Taxes; Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour: talk; music	Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.;	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	Consumer talk	marimba; songs; strings	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	"Lone Star Ramblers"	All Out for Victory	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
1:45	Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	"Musical Matinee"; Dr.	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Books"; speakers	Mussorgsky's "Boris	Frank Black, conductor	"Boston's Future"; talks	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	Spirit of '43	Godunoff"; Alexander	"Musical Matinee"	Mutual Goes Calling	"Rubberneck Parade"
2:45	Spirit of '43	Kipnis; Kerstin Thor-	'The Family at War'; dr.	Mutual Goes Calling	News Service
3:00	United We Stand:	borg; Rene Maison;	Minstrel Melodies	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15	interviews; music	Norman Cordon; George	Minstrel Melodies	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30	Hello from Hawaii	Cehanovsky; Doris Doe;	News; Orchestra	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Hello from Hawaii	John Gurney; Lansing	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Joseph C. Harsch	Hatfield; Lorenzo	Matinee in Rhythm	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:15	Report from London	Alvary; George Szell,	Matinee in Rhythm	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Bob Chester's Orchestra
4:30	"Calling Pan-Amer-	conductor	Music of the Americas	Sports program	Freddie Martin's Orch.
4:45	ica"	Metropolitan Opera:	Music of the Americas	Sports program	Larry Clinton's Orch.
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	"Boris Godunoff"	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board:	Frankie Masters' Orch.
5:15	Artur Rodzinski,	Opera; Joe Rines' Orch.	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
5:30	conductor	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Beverly, Mahr, songs	chestra; songs	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Mass. Fed of Music Clubs	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast; Income Taxes	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Negro History Week
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Music	Sports; Russian Relief
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Music; War Fund Prgrm	Musical Rendezvous	Freddie Martin's Orch.
6:45	The World Today	Message of Israel	First Piano Quartet	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	Harry De Angelis Orch.	"Noah Webster Says";	'My People': drama; mu-	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	quiz show; H. McQuarrie	sic; Mrs. Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Musical program	Ellery Queen: detective	Concert Album	Connee Boswell, songs
7:45	to the Yanks"	Musical program	dramatization; guests	Talk; Income Taxes	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose";	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	Gilbert & Sullivan Melo-	comedy serial	London: variety show	Geo. M. Cohan's music
8:30	Hobby Lobby	dies; Wilbur Evans;	'Truth or Consequences';	"This Is the Hour";	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Josephine Houston;	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Josef Stopak's Orch.	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Hugh Gibson, comments	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Clair; Eugene Conley;	Classical Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Laurette Fillbrandt;	Classical Album
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; songs	comedy quiz	orchestra; speaker	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	Sports Newsreel; guest	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Soldiers With	"Your Draft Status"; Paul	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	B. A. A. 54th Annual
10:30	Wings; band; g'sts	McNutt; Gen. Hershey	Eyes-Rears of Air Force	Wagon"; dr.; orch.; tlks	Track and Field Games
10:45	News; World War II	Korn Kobblers; variety	Dance music	Ray Horton's Orchestra	from Boston Garden
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Harry Durham's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	B. A. A. 54th Annual
11:15	Rideout; Chick	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Griff Williams' Orch.	Track and Field Games
11:30	Floyd's Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Music; News

Boston Japanese Yield Contraband In F. B. I. Raids

Seizure of a quantity of contraband in a series of simultaneous searches in homes of Japanese aliens in Boston and surrounding localities—the first raids devoted exclusively to Japanese aliens in this area since Pearl Harbor—was reported today by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There were no arrests made.

Binoculars, blackjacks, Japanese flags and a Japanese sword were seized, as well as various documents referring to contributions made by Boston Japanese to aid their native land in its war against China.

Army and Navy Intelligence officials and local police accompanied the F. B. I. men in the searches late last night. Warrants carried by the agents were issued by United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—March of Mercy.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Random Notes.
6:45 p. m.—Time to Dance.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
7:45 p. m.—Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra; Saul Caston, conductor.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Liberator Day"; Speakers.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family, sk.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—The Barries; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"The Crisco Kid," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—President Roosevelt.
9:50 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Reed King, mc.
10:20 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Lawrence Welks' Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Herb Hagener's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Music Without Words"; Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—The War on Land. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Off the Record. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—English Comments. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Dish That's Liked With Green Salad

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Friday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the co-operation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

Today's recipe is from Mrs. William A. Kenney, a member of the Fitchburg Woman's Club and Northern Vice-Chairman of the American Home Department of the State Federation. The dish was used with a green salad at a Red Cross canteen luncheon in Fitchburg.

Macaroni Mousse

1 cup cooked elbow macaroni
1¼ cups Old English cheese cut in cubes
2 slices bread, cubed
3 tablespoons chopped green pepper
3 tablespoons chopped onion
1½ cups scalded milk
3 eggs, well beaten
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 sliced pimiento
Salt.

Combine ingredients and bake at 350° F. about 40 minutes. Put casserole in pan of shallow water—or the mousse may be cooked in a bread pan to make a loaf that may be sliced.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Saturday, Feb. 13
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Feb. 14

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Taxpayers Get Service, Need Economy

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"The people of Boston are paying an $80 to $120 tax rate . . . they demand services the city is unable to pay for . . . the city gives them these services rather than practice hard-headed, Yankee economy . . . and tax assessors are being forced to overevaluate properties in order to collect revenues necessary for city maintenance."

Those were the words of Richards M. Bradley, President of the realty company bearing his name, just before he passed on at his home in Milton last Wednesday night. They were made in conjunction with his last prepared statement to the Press which was in my hands for publication today. They forewarn of an approaching war on the "Tax Front" which Mr. Bradley believed would result ultimately in a system of tax limitation bringing relief to tax-weary property owners and a search for new sources of revenue in the City of Boston.

What Mr. Bradley had campaigned for during the last 10 years of his 60 years in the realty business was not only relief for real estate, but for the solvency of government itself.

Curtailment Difficult but Vital

Curtailment of government services he accepted as a difficult thing to do, but he questioned in his final public statement, whether curtailment would be anywhere near as serious as the financial tangles in which Boston has found itself over the last 20 years.

The wartime strain upon the taxpayer, Mr. Bradley's statement read, "is going to place an added burden upon the tax assessor to fill the breach by trying to maintain valuations that no longer exist." The chief purpose of pushing up property valuations for an improved tax base is to keep tax rates from skyrocketing. Low tax rates, Mr. Bradley said, are frequently "blinds to bring in property buyers and hide high community costs which are made up by high valuations upon which the tax is paid."

By a Staff Photographer
225 Commonwealth Avenue
Illustrating Boston's Tax Problems is this single family home which sold for $5,000 a year ago but now pays taxes on assessed valuation of $20,000 or four times its market value.

What the cities can expect from this system, he continued, is more tax confiscations of property and many perfectly solvent owners of free and clear properties destroying their holdings or abandoning them in the hearts of downtown districts. This situation is seen in some parts of Boston where large buildings have been taken down and the site converted into automobile parking places to pay the taxes.

Should Face Facts

"This is not a situation the assessors can cure by anything they do, but rather by what they could refuse to do," Mr. Bradley explained. "They need to face the facts, join in the demand for tax limitations and sensible legislation and not forget their sworn duty to find the facts.

"The assessors are continuing a fiction of values that are no longer there in order that the City of Boston may continue a little longer on the certain road to financial disaster."

Those are sharp words around which realty agencies, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations and the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston are organizing for a new struggle to limit property taxes on some equitable basis. The effect of such limitation, these agencies insist, will be to compel the city to look to other sources of revenues rather than use property owners as scapegoats for increasing government costs.

Rich Properties in Decline

A walk down Commonwealth Avenue or Beacon Street provides tangible evidence of conditions against which Mr. Bradley warned. Great single-family mansions have gone the way of decadance. Hundreds of them have been taken over by schools, clubs, civic agencies and dental offices. One group of four family units, each of them four stories high with palatial fronts reminiscent of a heydey of one-time luxury sold for an aggregate of $36,000. These properties are now assessed for a total of $147,000 or more than four times their market value.

"This is not a situation that assessors can cure by anything they can do," Mr. Bradley said. "They can only make it worse by yielding to the pressure for false palliative measures. This is not the way out. In certain states the cause of trouble has been recognized and handled by well considered measures. The liability of one class of property to make up the deficits has been removed by tax limitation and new sources of revenue have been found."

"The demand is growing that State and Federal Governments deal with this problem as an urgent wartime project."

Public Safety Fund Trimmed

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's recommended appropriation of $329,000 in the interim budget for Committee on Public Safety was slashed by $38,652 in the appropriations bill filed by the Joint Ways and Means Committee.

Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, House Chairman of the Committee, said yesterday that the Public Safety Committee appropriation was cut because the Women's Defense Corps is planning to decentralize into regional offices with a decreased cost in rent and other expenses. If the Ways and Means slash is accepted, the Safety Committee's budget will stand at $290,348.

At the same time, the committee recommended total appropriations of $43,436,216 for the combined general and highway funds, higher by $1,063,070 than the total recommended by the Governor for the seven months period covering the interim between the end of the last State fiscal year Nov. 30, 1942 and the beginning of the next on July 1, 1942, the date having been changed to correspond with the Federal government.

Most of the increase resulted from the committee's recommendation that the State pay $125 per mile as its share of town highways. The Governor has recommended that the former $150-a-mile State aid be cut in half.

The committee followed the Governor's plan to set up a surplus to act as a cushion when the biennial budget goes into effect by providing for an estimated surplus of $7,293,376 at the end of the seven months' period in both the highway and general funds.

The Ways and Means Committee also cut out of the bill the Governor's request for a $75,000 appropriation for extraordinary expenses, but substituted instead $50,000 as an emergency fund.

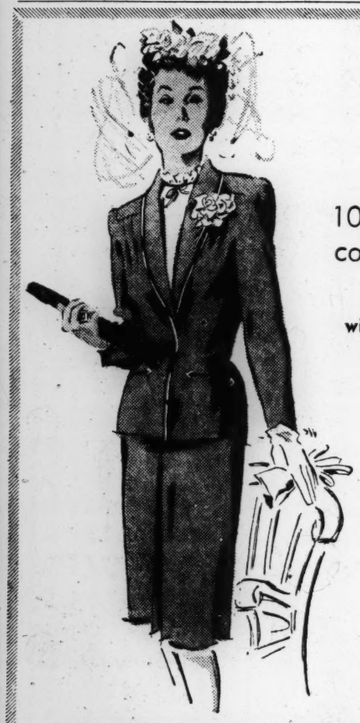
Other decreases were recommended in the appropriations for the State Departments of Public Welfare and Education. Mr. Bigelow explained that the reductions covered reimbursements which the State receives from the Federal government, inasmuch as the allotments are received in months covered by the biennial budget.

The recommendations are in a bill to be presented to the House Monday. Representative Bigelow said he would submit a statement with the bill.

Boston Postmaster Appointment Nears

Appointment of a postmaster for Boston is expected shortly in view of the fact that the 14 competitors for the $10,000 a year job have been notified of the percentages they were given after the civil service examination of Nov. 25 which was held behind closed doors at the Federal Building.

No hint of their standings on the list, however, was given, it is understood. John W. Gleavy has been Acting Postmaster since September, 1941, previous to which the position was held by the late Peter F. Tague.



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New Films as They Come to Boston Screens

'Commandos' With Muni In Star Role

John Farrow has made another war film which rejects many Hollywood conventions to tell a straightforward story. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," which opened Thursday at Keith Boston, may not measure up to his "Wake Island," but it achieves a high degree of realism.

As a melodrama, its reliance on romantic situations and fortuitous events seems legitimate, since these fall naturally into a chronicle of how the Nazis came to a Norwegian village and how the village received them. The romance which Irwin Shaw has derived from C. S. Forester's story tells of the earlier holiday visit of Admiral Bowen, his daughter, and his son. The Bowens attend a wedding celebration at which Judith Bowen falls in love with Eric Toresen, the local meteorologist, a widower with a child. Eric is shy and misses his opportunity to propose. He hopes the Bowens will return the following spring.

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The Bowens do not come. But the Nazis do. They announce that they are the protectors of their Norwegian brothers and that anyone found on the streets after curfew will be shot. They raise the swastika outside the village school and teach Nazi doctrines within. In her geography lessons, Toresen's little daughter, Solveig, learns the "new order" geography: first, Germans; then, Norwegians; after that the inferior people—French, English, Poles, and Jews.

The invaders illustrate what will happen to anti-Nazis by removing Bergesen, the town liberal, to a concentration camp where he is brutally beaten before being sent back to the village. They show how they intend to treat Norwegian patriots when a Nazi sentry shoots a village fisherman who tries to escape to England in his boat.

"Commandos Strike at Dawn" pays tribute to underground fighters everywhere by picturing how Toresen and his friends retaliate against the German conquerors. It would be unfair to reveal further plot details. As the title indicates, however, the film is climaxed by a Commando raid. Besides being a rip-roaring action sequence, the raid has been utilized to provide the spectator with an object lesson in Commando tactics, particularly bayonet fighting, knifing, and hand-to-hand encounters.

Irwin Shaw's screen play is written with a concept of what this war is about. The scene in which Solveig tells her father about her new "geography" lessons is a sharp piece of anti-Nazi propaganda. Here, as elsewhere, the scenarist—undoubtedly with Mr. Forester's help—creates conflict of action out of conflict of ideas. His assertion, however, through Toresen that we must learn gangster methods for fighting gangsters is a point with which many people will take issue.

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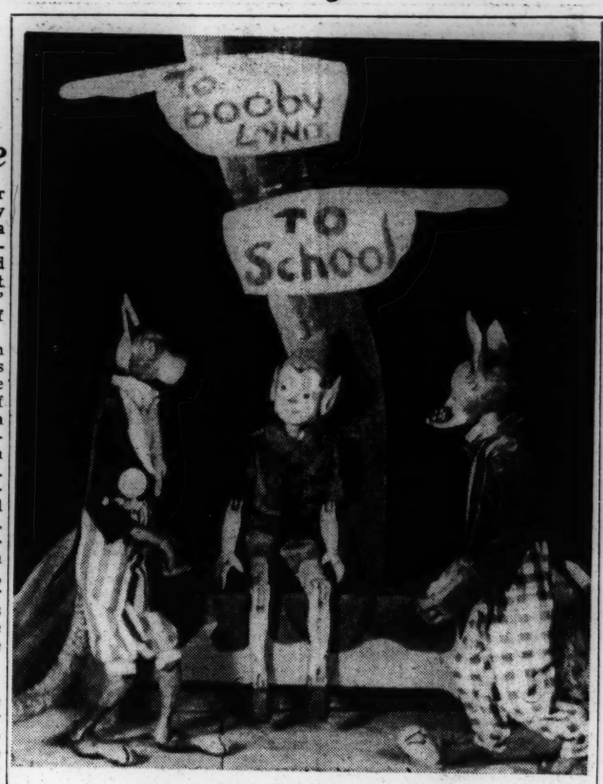
Notwithstanding its many admirable features, the film does fall into a kind of artificiality at times. The reason seems to be that Mr. Farrow and some of his players have striven a shade too hard to achieve genuine simplicity and naturalness. Hollywood has not conditioned its actors for realistic interpretations of simple people.

But on the whole the picture is valid, tense, moving, and exciting—an impressive effort to honor courage without resort to false heroics. It is acted with sincerity and frequently with distinction by Paul Muni as Toresen, Ray Collins as Bergesen, Anna Lee as Judith, Lillian Gish as Mrs. Bergesen, Sir Cedric Hardwicke as Admiral Bowen, Robert Coote as his son.



'Pinocchio' in Marionette Form
The cat, Pinocchio, and the Fox as they are presented by the Suzari Marionettes, coming to the Fine Arts Theater Saturday, Feb. 20, to begin a series of morning performances.

'Journey for Margaret' And 'Whistling in Dixie'

"Journey for Margaret," now at the State and Orpheum, seeks to present a picture of the effect of the war on children in England. But the results do not seem quite so successful as might have been hoped. The film benefits from the presence of two likable youngsters, Margaret O'Brien and William Severn. It has a highly emotional hospital scene, tensely played by Laraine Day. Robert Young in the role of her husband, an American war correspondent stationed in London, suggests a genuine sympathy for the little boy and girl who cling to him when they have lost their parents. But the story never quite gets under way. The effect seems that of a case history around which a too obvious attempt has been made to weave a plot.

Particularly in the beginning there is an air of artificiality in pictured episodes of air attacks on London. In one of the raids, according to the narrative, the wife of the correspondent is injured and is told that she will never be able to have children of her own. She is sent back to America. Then attention is directed to the youngsters round whom the interest centers.

One of the children is a little boy; the other a small girl slightly his senior. Both of them are in a war orphanage, which the correspondent has been persuaded to visit. Through a chain of circumstances, the correspondent is able to awaken in each of them an interest in the world around them. But when he attempts to depart, both of the youngsters resist the idea of separation, and oppose efforts to send them to English foster parents eager to care for them.

There is both humor and pathos in the struggles of the children against separation from the one person to whom they look with confidence. The youngsters who play the parts have been skillfully coached so that there is only an occasional suggestion of artificiality in their acting.

The climax of the story is reached when the correspondent is forced to choose which of the two he will take back with him to America. For it seems that only one can accompany him. When he thinks that the choice has been made, fortunate circumstance comes to his aid to solve the problem and to provide the film with a happy ending.

"Whistling in Dixie," which is the companion feature at the two houses, has a kind of cumulative interest, compounded of farce and chills. The new film reveals the further exploits of radio's ace crime detector, the Fox, otherwise Wally Benton, whose character bears considerable more resemblance to that of a rabbit. Wally's sweetheart, Carol Lambert (Ann Rutherford), receives a distress signal from her old college chum, Ellamae Downs (Diana Lewis), and, in no time, Fox Benton is flying to Georgia to be married, and, incidentally, to investigate the murder of Ellamae's boy friend.

In the cotton country, Wally and Carol discover an assortment of Southern accents belonging to an assortment of guilty looking characters—the local sheriff, the local judge and his daughter, the local district attorney. To complicate matters and to provide a farcical finish, the judge's chauffeur, a mild-mannered parolee, turns out to have a twin brother who is an escaped convict.

"Whistling in Dixie" could be accused of going the way of all mysteries were it not for Red Skelton in the role of Wally. Bob Hope fans may object that M-G-M is trying to steal Mr. Hope's stuff in this timid-soul-versus-unknown-menace stuff; the fact is, of course, that Ernest Truex was at it before either of these gentlemen. Provided with the right man—and Mr. Skelton qualifies—this is a sound formula for a mystery farce.

'The Black Swan' in Color

Swashbuckling is the word for "The Black Swan." With a Technicolor camera and enough extras to man a small navy, Twentieth Century-Fox has gone back to one of Rafael Sabatini's stories of seventeenth-century pirates in the Caribbean and put together the melodrama now at the Metropolitan.

Don't examine the plot too closely. Such narratives are not intended for minute inspection. They are meant mainly to open the door for the swinging of cutlasses, with fisticuffs thrown in for variation, plus comparatively peaceful moments when the adversaries merely glower at each other, and some interludes of belligerent romance.

Tyrone Power heads the cast as a pirate captain who comes over to the side of law and order when Henry Morgan abandons a piratical career to become governor of Jamaica. The young man's career as lieutenant to the new governor is complicated by a restless romance with the daughter of the former governor, Maureen O'Hara plays the part of the young lady and plays it prettily too.

To add dramatic conflict, the ex-pirate is dispatched by Morgan to battle with the ships of two former buccaneering associates. After the fashion of the movies and of Sabatini, he kidnaps the unwilling object of his affections and takes her along with him in his ship to prevent her from marrying his rival. That should be enough of a tangle for any scenario writer to unravel. But in the course of the usual hour and a half, all misunderstandings are smoothed away, the unregenerate pirates are vanquished, after much shooting and clashing of arms, and peace descends upon the Caribbean.

As is to be expected in such yarns, the acting is marked more by vigor than by finesse. Mr. Power seems almost as tireless, though not quite so acrobatic, as the late Douglas Fairbanks. Laird Cregar is an imposing Morgan; Thomas Mitchell, a raffish pirate, and Edward Ashley, a renegade English gentleman. George Sanders, concealed in red whiskers, is almost unrecognizable as a buccaneer who refuses to reform. Henry King has directed with unflagging enthusiasm, from the early scenes when the hero is discovered upon the rack until the last shot is fired.

"Street of Chance," the companion feature, is a mystery melodrama about a man who, regaining his lost memory, finds himself wanted for murder. The hero, Frank Thompson (Burgess Meredith), not only finds it necessary to rediscover what went on during the time that he cannot remember, but he is forced to evade police while conducting his investigation. The role is admirably played by Mr. Meredith, and the cast of supporting players is a capable one, including Claire Trevor, Sheldon Leonard, Jerome Cowan, Frieda Inescort, Adeline DeWalt Reynolds, and Louise Platt. E. F. M.

'Corvettes' on Way to Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

With three months behind him of filming corvette action, Director Richard Rosson has brought his 19-man camera crew back to Hollywood to complete on Universal Studios sound stages the story details of "Corvettes in Action."

Mr. Rosson and three of his camera crew made five trips to England and brought back with them more than 70,000 feet of film depicting every phase of life aboard a corvette.

Several descriptive names have been suggested for corvettes, "Atlantic Broncos," "Donald Ducks," and "Cans of TNT," are among those proposed. Actually, a corvette is a small, compact, all-steel anti-submarine craft of shallow draft, invented in England and built in Canadian shipyards as a United Nations' answer to the submarine menace.

Aiding Rosson in the preparation of his picture is Lieut. John Rhodes Sturdy of the Canadian Navy, one-time Canadian newspaperman, who wrote the story and is on leave of absence to care for the technical details.

The film is the first production of Howard Hawks which he has not directed himself. Mr. Hawks only recently completed "Air Force." Like Charles Boyer and some others, he is trying his hand at producing. This sudden thirst for producing may have some connection with the $25,000 limitation on salaries, since producers can take a cut of a picture in lieu of salary.

Mr. Rosson, though not known heretofore as director of whole pictures, is perhaps the best-known Hollywood director of parts of big pictures. He took a crew to the headwaters of the Amazon and remained there about a year. He filmed scenes in the North for a film called "Iceberg." He spent some months in New Guinea getting films of native customs and dances, especially the fire dance. He was detained in a Nazi concentration camp, just before the outbreak of the war, when he was doing some film work in Austria for an American company. The Germans suspected espionage.

Filming of the story waited on the actual completion of the work at sea, and the cast is not yet complete. Chosen so far are Randolph Scott for the lead, and Barry Fitzgerald and Fuzzy Knight. The part of the girl, the studio says, will be taken by an unknown. Two Canadian youngsters, John Edward Ferguson and Sylvia Bury, have been given speaking roles.

On the Stage

"The Family," Oscar Serlin's production of a play by Victor Wolfson, is reported as a tryout prospect for the week of March 15 in Boston. The play is a dramatization of a novel by Nina Federova about White Russians and others in Tientsin during the present Japanese invasion. Lucile Watson is mentioned as a possibility for the cast.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Men in Shadow," the English melodrama coming to the Colonial in Boston, Washington's Birthday, will be the third play in the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription series in Boston.

A Correction

Igor Youskevitch of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo is a true danseur noble—not danceur noble, as misprinted in these columns yesterday.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"This Rock," by Walter Livingston Faust, starring Billie Burke. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse—"Abraham Lincoln," presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Travelogue

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Travel motion pictures all in color on Glazier Park. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:20 a. m., 2:05, 5:45, 9:30. "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 12:25, 4:10, 7:55.

Esquire—"One of Our Craft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Exeter—"That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 1:50, 5, 8:05. "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. 3, 6:10, 9:15.

Fenway—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Mature. 12:30, 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez, Sabu. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:25, 10:20.

Kenmore—"Moon and Sixpence," George Saunders, Herbert Marshall. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Jinx Falkenburg.

Majestic—"Saludos Amigo." 10 a. m., 12:28, 2:56, 5:24, 7:52, 10:20. Pathe News. 10:42 a. m., 1:10, 3:38, 6:06, 8:34, 11:04. "Squadron Leader X." 10:51 a. m., 1:19, 3:47, 6:15, 8:43.

Metropolitan—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—"George Washington Slept Here." Jack Benny. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05. "Lucky Jordan," Jinx Falkenburg. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35.

Orpheum—"Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, Guy Kibbee. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 9. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:20.

Paramount—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Mature. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Lillian Gish, Anna Lee. 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. Stage Show: 10:55 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:45, 9:25.

Scollay—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny. 4:45, 8:05. "Lucky Jordan," Jinx Falkenburg. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.

South Station Theater—"A Nation Dances," "Strange Empires," "Beating Time," "College Belles," "Mitchell Ayres and his Orchestra," "Tulips Shall Grow," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, Guy Kibbee. 11:30 a. m., 2:42, 5:34, 8:51. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 1:01, 4:03, 7:05, 10:22.

Telepix—"Leslie Howard at London," "The Russian Revue," "A Puppet-oon," "Aviation Cadets," 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"London Blackout Murders," John Abbott, Mary McLeod, Louis Borell. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 7, 9:10. "The Ape Man," Bela Lugosi, Wallace Ford. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:25, 5:50, 8:05, 10:15.

Tremont—"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 11:25 a. m., 3:25, 7:40. "Ziegfeld Girl." 9 a. m., 1, 5:05, 9:20.

Uptown—"Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig. 2:45, 5:30, 8:25. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan, Charles Coburn. 1, 3:55, 6:40, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:10, 9:15. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 10:55 a. m., 2, 4:55, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan, Charles Coburn. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Between Us Girls," Richard Cummings, Diana Barrymore. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Give Out Sisters," the Andrew Sisters. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. "Silver Queen," Priscilla Lane. 1:50, 7:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 2:10, 6, 9:30. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 4, 7:50.

Coolidge Corner: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Cat People," Simone Simon. 2, 8.

University: "Cairo," Jeannette MacDonald, Robert Young. 2:50, 6:10, 9:40. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Junior Army," Billie Halop, Freddie Bartholomew. "City of Silent Men," Frank Albertson. 2, 7.

Codman: Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy, Charles Laughton. "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. 3:04, 8:04. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 2, 7, 10:01.

Park: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe." John Sheppard, Linda Darnell.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 2, 8.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Mr. and Mrs. America," "March of Time," selected short subjects. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Baer, William Bendix. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. 2:50, 6, 9:10.

Mystic: "Rhythm Parade," Gale Storm, Robert Lowery. 3:35, 7, 9:45. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 2:15, 8:25.

Orpheum: "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2:05, 8:05. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. 3:15, 9:15.

Strand: "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, James Ellison. 3:25, 8:35. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig. 2:20, 7, 9:53.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "McGuerins from Brooklyn," Arline Judge, Max Bear. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45, 7:45.

Fellsway: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Sheppard, Linda Darnell. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Seven Sweethearts," Katherine Grayson, Van Heflin. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "One Thrilling Night," John Beal, Wanda McKay. "Boss of Big Town," John Litel, Florence Rice. 2, 8.

Strand: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2, 8.

Capitol: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Sheppard. 2, 8.

Strand: "Give Out Sister," the Andrews Sisters, Grace McDonald. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "About Face," William Tracy, James Gleason. 2:09, 7:54. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:57, 8:42.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Maer, William Bendix. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Submarine Raider," John Howard. "Through Different Eyes," Mary Howard. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Sheppard. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Who Done It?" Costello and Abbott. "Sin Town," Brod Crawford.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "March of Time." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine.

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Russians Point Drive Through Donets Line Toward Dnieper

Continued from Page 1

and south from positions east of Kamensk to Melikhovsk, on the northern bank of the Don River only 21 miles northeast of Novocherkassk.

Gen. N. F. Vatutin's army thus has driven down toward Rostov through a corridor which provides him strong positions from which to move westward against the Donets Basin and to hit at Rostov from its southern tip at Melikhovsk.

This arm reaches through Bogurayev, 24 miles southeast of Kamensk; through Mechetny, 10 miles due south of Bogurayev; through Zaitsevka, 14 miles southwest of Mechetny; through Kerchik, 23 miles south of Zaitsevka; and to Melikhovsk.

Last Section of Railroad Seized

In taking Bogurayev the Russians seized the last remaining miles of the Likhaya-Stalingrad railway and at Kerchik the Soviet troops were just 19 miles east of Shakhty, an important city between Kamensk and Rostov.

Kharkov, principal objective of the Russian Army in the Ukraine, was flanked on the south by the surprise thrust that had carried the northern arm into Lozovaya, 75 miles due south of Kharkov and only 60 miles from the great Dnieper industrial region to the southwest.

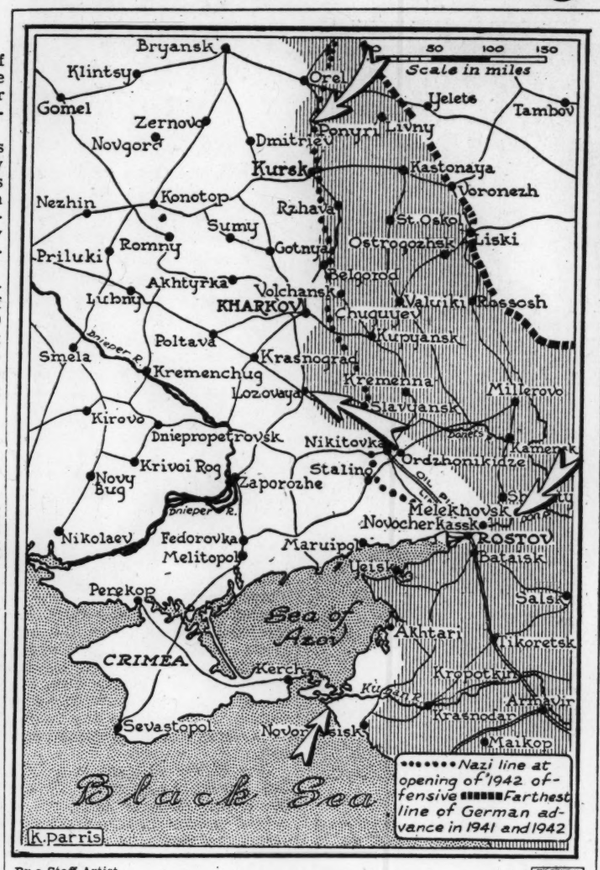
Lozovaya's capture cut the main railway between Kharkov and the Donets Basin and the Crimea. It drove a wedge between the two large German armies on the Southern Front.

From Lozovaya the highly-mobile Russian troops offered a new menace to Kharkov, already threatened along a 50-mile front to the east; pointed a spearhead toward the Dniepropetrovsk electric power area, and furnished another base in the Donets region from which to point south toward the Sea of Azov to trap the Axis defenders of Rostov.

Another segment of the army trying to cut south through the Donets Basin to the Azov shore continued fighting in the Kramatorsk area against heavy German counterattacks, the Russians said. This army was situated about 100 miles north of the Sea of Azov and about 120 miles northwest of Rostov.

About Rostov Red Army forces were reported taking more towns on the railroad line to the northeast.

Elsewhere in the battle for the Caucasus, it was reported that the Russian Black Sea Fleet had pounded German shore positions in the Western Caucasus and in four days had wiped out about seven enemy infantry companies, silenced 26 artillery and mortar batteries, and destroyed ammunition dumps.



By a Staff Artist

Where Hitler Missed Boat

White arrows indicate main points of Russian attack. Shaded area is that regained by the Russians since the beginning of their great counteroffensive last fall.

Axis Fatalities 1,600 in Two Days

The report was contained in a radiocast from Moscow recorded by the London Soviet radio monitor. It credited a unit of Russian Marines with killing 1,600 Axis soldiers in two day's fighting ashore.

The German Radio, reporting continuing landings of Russians on the Black Sea coast north of Novorossisk, claimed that dive bombers had attacked the Red Marines. The official German news agency, DNB, said that German artillery fire had balked a Russian flank attack across the ice of the sea of Azov near the Don estuary.

Fighting north of Kharkov, in the Belgorod and Kursk sectors, continued with more Russian Army gains, a Soviet midnight communiqué as recorded by the London Soviet radio monitor said. More towns have fallen to the advancing Russians, along with hundreds of prisoners and great stores of military goods, it was announced. The Russian troops control the main railway north of Kharkov in this sector.

North Africa:

Storms Delay Major Fighting

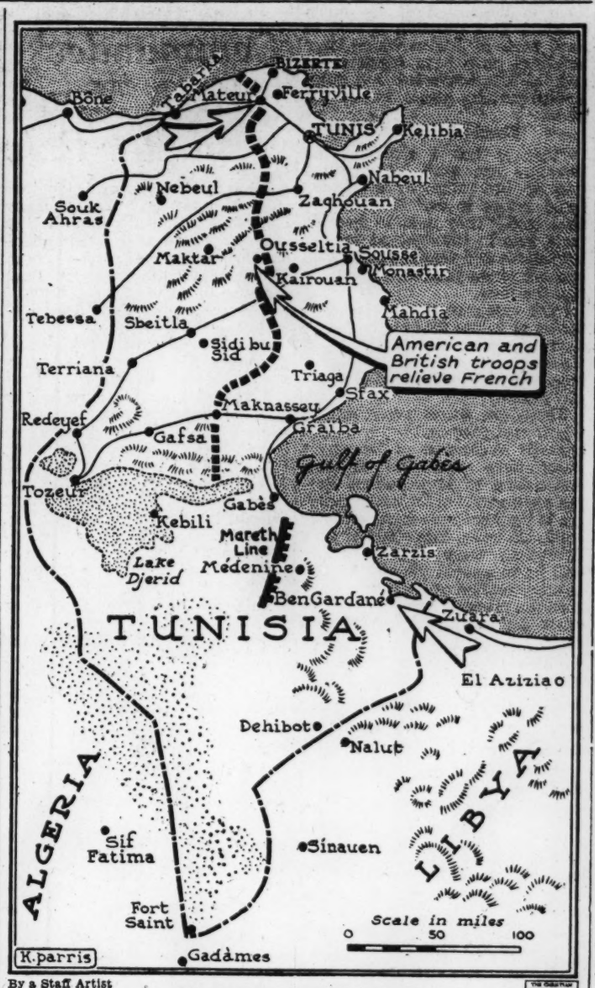
Unification of Allied Command in North Africa has cleared the way for an all-out offensive to drive the Axis from Tunisia, but observers believe that bad weather might delay the final showdown.

Storms swept rain and snow across most of the Tunisian Front on Feb. 11 and communiqués issued both at Allied headquarters and in Cairo disclosed no change in the military situation.

Light bombers attacked enemy targets at Sened, the rail town 20 miles west of Maknassy which a United States task force captured and then evacuated last week.

The British Radio, elaborating on a Reuters report that British and French troops had advanced eight miles in the Mateur sector of the northern front after a dawn attack Feb. 10, declared that "a second advance is now in progress." The radiocast was recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System. There was no confirmation of this report in the day's communiqués.

While the British Eighth Army maintained pressure on General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel by pushing 20 miles or so into Southern Tunisia, rain and mud continued to hamper operations in the north and it appeared unlikely that any concerted large scale action could be attempted until conditions improve.



By a Staff Artist

The Battle in North Africa

Dotted line shows approximately the dividing line between Axis-held and Allies-held Tunisia, the Axis holding the coastal section. Lower white arrow points to where General Montgomery's men are in contact with the Rommel force. Upper shows where British and Americans, according to one report, advanced eight miles.

Eisenhower Confers With British Aides

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief, conferred meanwhile with British Middle East officers to perfect the plan of action and work out the complicated supply problems involved in any campaign as large as that which impends.

Allied leaders also busied themselves with new troop dispositions on the Central Tunisian Front, where fresh British and American troops took over mountain posts from weary and poorly-equipped French forces which had borne the brunt of German armored attacks in January.

At present the territory held by the Axis in Tunisia consists of a corridor about 300 miles long and from 25 to 100 miles wide extending from Bizerte southward to the Mareth Line.

Strong German forces are known to be guarding the Bizerte area, which is the strategic "Achilles heel" of the Axis position. Regardless of whether Marshal Rommel and Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim choose to fight to the last inch or attempt an "orderly evacuation" from Tunisia, they must hold Bizerte until the last possible moment.

Smaller mixed forces of Germans and Italians are based in the Sfax and Gabès areas and advance forces are holding positions in the rugged mountains dominating the Ousseltia Valley and Faid Pass against a possible United Nations maneuver to cut the coastal corridor.

Mareth Line Strength Yet Undetermined

The stretch of the Mareth Line, at the lower end of the Axis corridor, is problematical, but observers agree that it constitutes a considerable natural obstacle to the British Eighth Army.

If the German High Command wishes to gain indefinite time to fortify Southern Europe against attack at the risk of losing 100,000 or more troops in this theater, Marshal Rommel and General Von Arnim are believed capable of putting up desperate resistance, even if shoved back into a pocket at Tunis and Bizerte.

There is an inclination here to believe the Germans will offer an all-out defense, even to the extent of abandoning their chances to evacuate a major portion of their troops to Sicily.

United Nations sea and air power are superior in this theater, however, and weight the scales in favor of Allied ground forces.

Bostons, escorted by American-piloted Spitfires and the P-40 Warhawks of the French Lafayette Escadrille, made the aerial attack upon Sened which was the highlight of Feb. 11's Tunisian action.

Guadalcanal:

Japanese Officers All Evacuated

Probably 2,000 Japanese, including virtually every high officer, were evacuated from Guadalcanal in the Solomons in the week prior to complete American capture of the island, Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of United States Army troops in the South Pacific, disclosed.

"The Japs evacuated a considerable number of his force," he said. "We don't know that any senior officers were captured when the pincers were closed by Maj. Gen. Alexander H. Patch two days ago."

General Harmon said the booty and technical equipment captured near Cape Esperance on the northwestern tip of the island was considerable.

General Harmon estimated that the Japanese strength on Guadalcanal when General Patch began his offensive, which moved steadily north and west, was between 7,000 and 10,000. He said the number of Japanese killed was undetermined, but "we must have counted from 4,000 to 5,000 bodies."

New Guinea:

Allies Defeat Wau Attackers

Allied troops have decisively defeated a large Japanese force which attempted to capture Wau, New Guinea, on Jan. 30 and the enemy is retreating toward Mubo, leaving approximately 1,000 fatalities on the battlefield, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced.

Total enemy casualties, including wounded, probably are many times the number of known fatalities, while United Nations losses have been relatively light, the announcement said.

Defeat of the Japanese forces was accomplished in a series of jungle engagements during the past 12 days, in which Australian troops were strongly supported by American airmen.

Wau, site of an important advance Allied airdrome which the Japanese sought to capture, is approximately 35 miles southwest of Salamaua, one of the two main enemy bases in northeastern New Guinea. Mubo, toward which the Japanese are fleeing, is only about 12 miles from Salamaua.

The beginning of the enemy retreat was disclosed Feb. 11 when Allied headquarters reported that the Japanese had been driven back six miles from Wau.

Raid on Reich:

Wilhelmshaven Bombed at Night

The German naval base at Wilhelmshaven was the target of a heavy attack by the RAF on the night of Feb. 11, the Air Ministry announced in London.

Three planes failed to return from the raid, the first night attack on the continent since Feb. 7, when the submarine base at Lorient in Occupied France was attacked.

Wilhelmshaven, an important submarine building center, was last attacked on Jan. 27, when it was the target of a heavy raid by American Flying Fortresses.

Burma:

British Repulse Counterattacks

A series of sharp counterattacks by the enemy against British forward positions in the vicinity of Donbaik and Rathedaung, in Burma were reported repulsed.

The Japanese have been reinforcing their troops in this area.

In North and West Burma offensive guerrilla attacks against Japanese patrols continue to inflict losses on the enemy. In the Chin Hills Japanese troops recently attacked forward posts occupied by British Chin levies.

RAF Blenheims, escorted by fighters, bombed two Japanese-occupied villages on the lower Mayu peninsula and another on the Kaladan River.

In other parts of Burma fighter patrols damaged railway rolling stock and other enemy transport.

Allied Officials Urge Course Of Freedom Lincoln Charted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Representatives of most of the United Nations participated in the formal opening of a series of colorful exhibits entitled "This Is Our War" in Rockefeller Plaza at noon today as New York City began its celebration of United Nations Month.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State; Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador; Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador, and Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador, spoke at the opening ceremonies before several hundred persons, including consuls-general of the United Nations in New York and representatives of other nations at war against the Axis.

Mr. Welles urged the United Nations to agree now on a post-war program to avert rivalries which he said would be disastrous.

"Road to Disaster"

"There could be no surer road to disaster, no surer means of bringing about unmitigated havoc in the future than for the United Nations to enter the postwar period as rivals and opponents in their commercial and financial policies, rather than as collaborators in a common task of seeking and achieving international economic stability and general well-being," Mr. Welles said. He added:

"Together we can solve this gigantic problem; opposed to one another, no one of us will profit."

Mr. Welles expressed regret that no representative of Soviet Russia was present at the ceremonies, held in Rockefeller Plaza under the auspices of the Office of War Information. He noted that the British Commonwealth, China, and Mexico were represented.

"We recognize," he said, "that in any gathering which symbolizes the United Nations, the presence and participation of the Soviet Union is imperatively required."

Atlantic Charter Complete

Answering those who say the Atlantic Charter "should be further clarified," Mr. Welles said it seemed to him that it contained "all of the objectives which men and women who are struggling to achieve their own freedom and security would wish to have held up before them."

"But principles and objectives unfortunately remain only words and noble aspirations unless they are translated into reality," he added.

"It is urgent that we be prepared, by common agreement, to make righteous and effective use of the day of triumph so that the union against the enemies of mankind may become a permanent pledge for the welfare of all peoples."

Lord Halifax declared that mankind was on the march to preserve "those things that it counts most precious: the protection of all that is implied in human personality; the assertion of spiritual values, by which we know that love, mercy, and truth are good, and hatred, cruelty, and lies are evil."

"But this is no mere war of defense," the British Ambassador declared. "Through all the carnage, mankind is also marching to win a new and peaceful order for the world. In the past, we have permitted much both in our social and international relations which we now condemn, and mankind will march to little purpose unless we try to achieve a better way of life in the future for all men, irrespective of who they are or where they live. . . .

"Can we as nations put behind us old jealousies and old suspicions, and, as we are now linked together, can we keep the unity of war to inspire us when the war is over? I believe we can, so that in the idea of the United Nations we may find something of infinite value to give light to many who have long sat in darkness, and to guide the feet of all men into the way of peace."

Dr. Wei asserted that if one man—Lincoln—had been able to accomplish so much for the common man within a short life, "the combined forces of democracy, united and strong, can surely do much more."

"The Great Emancipator once declared that a nation cannot exist half slave, half free," he recalled. "Neither can we afford to see half of humanity remain shackled in chains. The United Nations as we stand today constitute the greatest combination of peoples in history, dedicated to a common purpose and fighting for the attainment of a common ideal. . . . It should have for its ultimate purpose the building of a better world in which all people great and small will live in equality and full enjoyment of their freedoms."

"Greatest Revolution"

Dr. Najera characterized the war as "the greatest revolution of all time" in which not only the United Nations, but all men who love liberty and justice and all who believe in human advancement are engaged.

The exhibit includes displays representing each of the United Nations and four sculptural figures symbolizing the "Four Freedoms" of the Atlantic Charter. War posters, propaganda leaflets, and the 33 flags of the United Nations and those fighting at their sides fly over the exhibition, which will remain at Rockefeller Plaza for about a month.

The recorded voices of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Premier Joseph Stalin, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek are heard every 30 minutes. Their statements are excerpts from special speeches in which they stressed the unity of belief among the United Nations.

Lincoln ceremonies were held at Cooper Union, in the Hall of Fame of New York University, at Town Hall, and by the National Society of Daughters of the Union, 1861-1865, at the Pennsylvania Hotel, and at many other places and by numerous other groups.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey will be the chief speaker at the annual Lincoln Day Dinner, sponsored by the National Republican Club at the Waldorf-Atoria Hotel here tonight.

Who Will Strike First In Battle for Pacific?

Continued from Page 1

ery heighten the sense of expectancy which has the world in its grip today.

But more intriguing even than the speculation about the European theater of war is the possibility of what may happen in the Pacific.

Step-by-Step Plan Out

Yesterday Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox took pains to deny the assumption of some commentators that the Navy had any idea of going to Tokyo "island by island." He would not commit himself as to how the approach may be made. But his unusual care to dispel any idea that the basic plan calls for a repetition of the Guadalcanal type of operation step by step from there to Tokyo leads to the assumption that alternative and more speedy measures are well advanced in the planning sections.

The alternative would seem to be either a short-cut move which would sweep around many islands and reach one point which would be decisive or the often-advocated air approach to Japan by way of China. That new and more intensive development of the Chinese approach is under consideration would naturally be indicated by the joint visit to Chungking of Gen. Sir John Dill and Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold.

And this is strongly confirmed by word from the War Department in Washington that Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell will soon get in direct touch with each other.

Wider Scope for MacArthur

This suggestion of at least consultation between General MacArthur and General Wavell marks the first time that General MacArthur's name has ever been associated in a way which would suggest his concern with operations not directly along the line from Australia back to the Philippines. If he is going to consult or collaborate with General Wavell it would seem to mean a projection of the forces at General MacArthur's command in an entirely different direction, which would be westward toward the Netherlands Indies, Singapore, and Burma instead of almost due northward toward the Philippines.

This all remains, of course, pure speculation, but the fact is that new and unorthodox signs are multiplying. American forces have spent six months developing two advanced positions at Guadalcanal and the Solomons. We assume that the Japanese have been planning new moves behind this screen of the island battles.

Who Will Strike First?

The new suggestion of the moment conveyed by these external straws in the wind is that the Allied planning boards have been using that six months to some advantage as well.

The important question about the Far East may be who strikes first. And much of what shows on the surface may be just another part of a "war on nerves." However, there is that tension and lift in the atmosphere which would seem to indicate that big things are stirring. As always at such moments, there is little for those on the outside really to do but wait and see. And there is little that can be said other than that all signs seem to point to early and momentous movements on land and sea and in the air which will put the form and time of the Allied victory into the forge of combat.

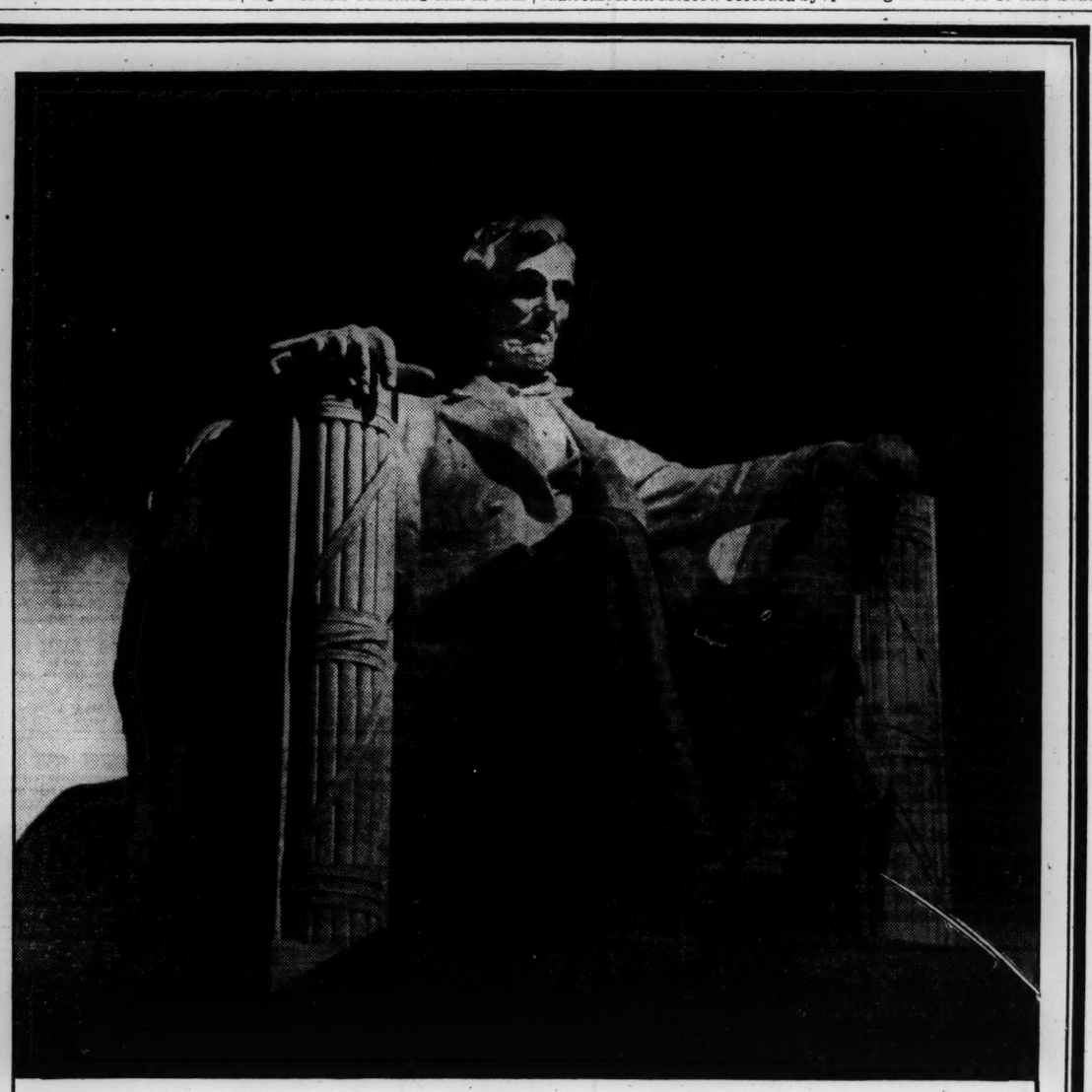
Action Is Sought For Jews in Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Declaring that "the anti-Jewish legacy of the Nazis remains intact in North Africa," and that 330,000 Jews there "are still the victims of Nazi laws," the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress issued a joint statement today urging "immediate action to implement the declaration of President Roosevelt calling for abrogation of all laws and decrees inspired by the Nazi government and Nazi ideologists."

The joint statement interprets the implementation of the President's declaration as meaning "action to insure that the 'four freedoms' shall without further delay be declared as valid for all the peoples in North Africa, which means the total abrogation of all anti-Semitic laws and decrees, and in line with this policy the release of those of whatever race or nationality who are being detained because of their support of democracy and in opposition to Nazi ideology."

Although three months have elapsed since the military occupation of North Africa by the troops of the United Nations under American command, the statement continues, "no changes of an important character have been made in the political and economic situation."



1863 ★ 1943

"...we here highly resolve...that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

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Britain Urges More Work to Win Peace

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 12—The Casablanca Conference has left Britain satisfied that everything necessary is being done to win the war, but it has left many Britons still dissatisfied with what is being done to win the peace.

Nearly all speakers in the debate which followed Prime Minister Winston Churchill' speech to Parliament yesterday welcomed everything he said regarding the carrying on of the war. There was, in fact, less dissension and discussion than after any previous statement. The scene in the House of Commons was characterized by a conspicuous absence of that tension and drama that have distinguished most earlier war statements by the Prime Minister.

Nearly all the speakers, however, expressed dissatisfaction with one aspect of Mr. Churchill's statement—his references to the North African political situation—and in particular they emphasized that the country wanted the same degree of Governmental energy and foresight directed toward this and other similar problems on peace and international reconstruction as are being devoted to the war.

War Review Hailed

This also was the keynote of all British press comment today. Mr. Churchill's review of the war is hailed as one of the most important of many historic speeches of a similar sort which he has made.

With a new sort of quiet confidence, virtually the whole press echoes the undertone of Mr. Churchill's speech—namely, that Britain and the United States, which as peaceful nations were caught unprepared at the beginning of this war, now have got their war machines in high gear and are ready to drive ahead to victory and force "unconditional surrender" upon Japan as well as Germany and Italy.

But a number of newspapers also echo the criticisms of Members of Parliament regarding the North African situation. As in Parliament, comment in the press for the most part takes the line that it is just as important for the United Nations to face these problems of international reconstruction—of which North Africa is only the first example—with a clearly thought out and fully concerted policy in accord with democratic ideals.

Even on the North African issue, however, it probably is accurate to say that dissatisfaction in the present Parliament is less bitter than it has been. Most speakers in the House of Commons yesterday were less concerned with actual developments in Algiers than they were with the implications of this problem for future Anglo-American cooperation in similar cases.

Thus it undoubtedly is true that, taking the picture as a whole, Mr. Churchill's war statement yesterday marks a new high level in the popularity of his own war leadership, in British political unity behind his direction of the war, and in solid confidence about the war outlook.

This is evident both in Parliament and the press, where there has been almost complete absence of the urgent and frantic calls for a second front recently which hitherto have been so prominent. The British public, as well as Parliament and the press, appears finally convinced by Mr. Churchill's assurance that at the Casablanca Conference, war plans for the next nine months were worked out for carrying the battle onto the Continent on a big scale and at the earliest possible moment.

In well-informed quarters here, it is this strategic portion of Mr. Churchill's speech which receives the most emphasis. Large-scale fighting on the Continent now is regarded as certain to come just as soon as the Tunisian Tip has been cleared of Germans.

Mr. Churchill's warning about the seriousness of the U-boat problem are taken seriously, but his statement that the United Nations will win the submarine warfare is also accepted as conclusive.

Perhaps the greatest interest of the general public is centered on the new command setup in the Mediterranean. To a remarkable extent both Parliament and the press appear to be taking Mr. Churchill's advice not to criticize these arrangements or "to run one General against another."

On the whole, the United Supreme Command under United States Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower seems to be genuinely welcomed. To some extent, this is explained by the fact that balance has been preserved by having not only his second in command—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander—British, but all of General Alexander's commanders also British on land, sea, and in the air.

Nazis Expect Attack In Western France

By the Associated Press

The Berlin Radio quoted Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, as saying that an Allied attack on Europe now "appears very possible."

The newspaper, in an article appearing shortly after Prime Minister Winston Churchill had completed his address to the British House of Commons, said the drive would come in western France where Germany "maintains important submarine bases."

Wytham Abbey Given Oxford; Action Outstanding Bequest

By Harold Hobson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 12—The gift of the Wytham Abbey estate to Oxford University, part of which was completed today, is considered one of the most important bequests made to any British university since the Middle Ages. The gift carries out in large measure the ideas of the late Marquis of Lothian when Secretary of the Rhodes Trust, and owes much to the American example of heavily endowing graduate studies.

The gift has been made to Oxford University by Col. Raymond ffennell, owner of the 3,108-acre rural estate on the borders of Oxford City.

This estate comprises both wooded retreats and agricultural land, and is girdled by the Thames. It is the site of Wytham Abbey, home of Colonel and Mrs. ffennell, beautiful 17th-century manor house of gray stone, strikingly resembling Wadham College, which is often considered to be the most architecturally faultless building in the University.

Ultimately, the whole estate is to be transferred to Oxford University. The agricultural land on the estate has been bought by the University for the specially low price of £100,000, a sum which has been paid by Nuffield College out of its academic endowments. The University intends to repay Nuffield, and already the Pilgrim Trust and the Oxford Preservation Trust have given £5,000 each for the purpose. Old Preservation Trust has contributed £1,083 and All Souls College £1,000.

Colonel ffennell and his wife are to continue to occupy Wytham Abbey and 300 acres directly adjoining it, but reversion of this part of the estate is to be to the University.

The bequest is in memory of the ffennels' daughter, Hazel, who showed much promise as a sculptor.

One part of Wytham, a great woods, is to be known in perpetuity as the "Woods of Hazel."

The precise use of the Wytham estate has not yet been wholly determined. In the first place, the woods are to be kept forever as a public resort so that whatever developments may overtake urban Oxford its inhabitants will always have rural walks within easy reach.

Main Purpose of Gift

But the main purpose of the estate is educational. For several years the ffennells have been interested in giving wider cultural opportunities to Oxford elementary school children, and in various parts of the estate Colonel ffennell has built class rooms and dormitories to accommodate for a fortnight at a time groups of London slum children. It is expected this part of the work will continue.

The chief use to the University of the estate will probably lie in the facilities it affords for postgraduate study. Lord Lothian greatly desired that graduate students at Oxford should have more provision made for them. In one way this wish was satisfied a few years ago by the establishment and endowment by Sir Richard Morris, Viscount Nuffield, of Nuffield College as a center for postgraduate research in economic and social studies. However, the site of this college near the railway station lacks beauty and so left something of Lord Lothian's wish unfulfilled. Now, for the first time, it seems likely to be completely realized.

Colonel ffennell joins Viscount Nuffield, who some years ago gave the University Medical School more than £2,000,000, as the University's most munificent contemporary benefactor.

An interesting commentary is that neither Viscount Nuffield nor Colonel ffennell is an Oxford man himself, Colonel ffennell was educated at Harrow and spent many years in South Africa, where he was chairman of many companies, including the Rand Mines.

Telephones for Alaska Road In Operation in Record Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Fourteen tons of telephone equipment manufactured in 26 days rather than 26 months and rushed by air to northwestern Canada played a major role in giving communications to the Alaska-Canada Army Highway on Dec. 1, when the highway was formally opened, Western Electric Company has just disclosed.

When Brig. Gen. Frank E. Stoner talked from the Office of the Chief Signal Officer in Washington, D. C., to a parka-clad Signal Officer in Dawson Creek, B. C., at 7:45 a. m., Mountain Standard Time, on Dec. 1, it marked the completion of a 442-mile telephone circuit stretching from Edmonton, Alberta, to the southern terminus of the road.

Just before the officers talked, the telegraph and teletype (wire printer) circuits had also been started into service.

The triple problems of weather, labor shortages and transportation had to be licked to finish this communications link on time, Western Electric said.

Rush orders for telephone and telegraph equipment for the Alcan highway were received by Western on Oct. 22, 1942, the company disclosed. On Nov. 16 a substantial portion, including telephone and telegraph "repeater" apparatus, hundreds of miles of wire and cable and teletype installations, was shipped to the Canadian Northwest. Other orders were shipped on the 17th, 18th and 19th.

On Nov. 20 the last of the order—five telephone repeaters, especially constructed with all equipment except power plants and telescoped in boxes only seven feet by 19 inches — was rushed from Western's plant in Kearny, N. J., to an Army transport plane at Newark Airport to meet the close construction schedule.

In the meantime, Signal Corps engineers were encountering delays on the Alcan road due to transportation difficulties and labor scarcity in the wilderness through which the highway passed.

Western, thereupon, was asked by Signal Corps engineers to use the same emergency techniques it has employed in meeting floods, fires, hurricanes, and other peacetime crises, in order to get the line done on time.

And finish they did, even though installation crews fought the severest blizzard the region had seen in 40 years, shivered in 72-degrees-below-zero temperatures, and overcame stubborn supply problems.

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Star Air Fighters Getting Army's Salute

PYOTE, Texas, Feb. 12 (AP)—Far from the Pacific skies where they slugged it out with the enemy for 12 sanguinary months, the 19th bomb group today receives the Army's salute as the nation's greatest air-fighting unit.

The salute signalizes a farewell for the unit but not to arms. Soon after the ceremony at the Army Air Base in the West Texas desert the personnel will scatter to undisclosed new assignments.

There is no precedent in United States military history for the honors that came to the 19th a little bar of blue rimmed in gold leaf signifying heroism in four major actions against the Japanese. Every one of the thousand and more men and officers will be so decorated in the name of the President for battles in the Philippines, Java, Australia, the Coral Sea, Milne Bay, New Guinea, Guadalcanal.

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Associated Press

Marines Leave Guadalcanal

The American "Leathernecks," who performed so brilliantly in taking Guadalcanal from the Japanese and gaining Henderson airfield as a base for offensive action, win a well-earned respite, and the Army forces take over. The Marine veterans of the Pacific war are going down a gangplank to a landing at a South Pacific port.

Hoover and Gibson Unite In Plea to Feed Europe

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Greek aid plan has shown that without interfering with the war effort food can and should be sent immediately to other starving occupied European countries, Herbert Hoover and Hugh Gibson, former Ambassador to Belgium, contend in an article published in Collier's.

Assistance can be given to the 50,000,000 starving men, women and children in Norway, Belgium, Holland and Poland by lifting the blockade of Germany to permit limited quantities of supplies through, the authors asserted.

"Fortunately, the success of the Greek relief operation has served to confirm the experience of the last war and to demonstrate that it is possible to help our friends and allies without weakening the war effort," the article states.

Mr. Hoover and Mr. Gibson said: "If we take the right turning, we may save all that remains on the Continent of Europe, that stands for what we stand for—the forces on which we must count if liberty and decency are to prevail again—for these nations are the only areas of freedom in Europe.

"If we take the wrong turning, we shall come one day to find a strange Europe in which our defeated enemies alone have health and stamina, in which our friends are weakened in health and character—and perhaps embittered. To take the wrong turning is to adopt the course best calculated to thwart our own efforts at building a better world after the war."

Welles Hits Nazi Blackmail

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, has disclosed that negotiations for the return of 139 Americans from Vichy France were deadlocked by what he called a cheap attempt at international blackmail by the Nazis.

The United States has been trying to exchange French internees in this country for the Americans. But the Germans, Mr. Welles said, are holding the Americans in an effort to exchange them for 71 Germans, including military personnel, of the Armistice Commissions captured when American troops entered French North Africa. Most of these Germans are military prisoners.

Although protests to Germany through the Swiss authorities have been futile, and Mr. Welles said he saw nothing further that could be done at this moment, the United States is unofficially understood to hold a last trump—control over the departure of German diplomats from South America.

The United States recently granted safe passage for Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, German Attaché at Buenos Aires, when Argentina asked him to leave because he was involved in an espionage case. German diplomats are still held in Chile awaiting repatriation since that country severed relations with the Axis.

Sweden Re-Scans Nazi Pact

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Swedish press said today that the agreement allowing transit of German troops across neutral Sweden should be canceled in the event the United Nations invade Norway, even if it means war for Sweden.

The transit agreement was made in 1940 and provided for the movement of German troops across Sweden to or from Norway by Swedish Railway.

The Götesborgs Handels Tidningen said the agreement should be canceled immediately, declaring that when it "becomes a threat to the country we not only have the right but also the duty to cancel it."

Allan Vought, leader of the Government's Social Democratic Party in the Lower House of Parliament, wrote in the newspaper Arbetet that neither transit of troops nor war matériel should continue if war strikes Norway again.

The Aftontidningen advised against immediate action but said "fear of war could not bring about such an agreement as long as fighting was going on in Norway; fear of the same kind could not prolong the agreement if fighting started again. In such case our border must be closed and if the consequence of the action be war, we must take the step."

Nazi Plane Downed By Swedish Warship

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 12

A Swedish warship's anti-aircraft gunners shot down a German seaplane yesterday off Karlshamn on the southern coast, an official announcement said.

The plane flew into Swedish territorial waters northeast of Skaane. After it failed to heed the warning shot, the communiqué said, the warship opened fire.

The plane landed in the water and the crewmen, unhurt, were taken into custody by the military. A second German plane flying over Karlskroma Naval Harbor turned away after a warning shot.

This was the first German plane announced shot down since the autumn of 1940.

King George Names Baptist Chaplain

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Rev. Levi Gethin Hughes, Deputy Chaplain General of Great Britain's armed forces, was appointed today Honorary Chaplain to King George—the first Baptist minister ever to receive such an appointment.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes has been an Army Chaplain for 28 years. He served in France and Egypt during World War I.

Babies to Get As Much Meat As Parents Do

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Babies, children, and adults all will get the same meat allowance when the rationing plan goes into operation, now expected about March 28.

Officials of the Office of Price Administration said today that they had failed to find any sensible or workable plan of graduating meat rations according to age, and are making final plans on the basis of every one getting the same amount.

This will, in effect, give an extra allotment of meat to parents of babies. OPA wanted to avoid that, but the only alternative was not to allow any meat at all for very small children. Since teething babies consume at least a small amount of meat, especially bacon, the rejected plan would have forced parents to divide their meager rations with the small children. The mechanics of coupon rationing did not seem to permit any sliding scale.

March 28 is the date that OPA is shooting at in its planning on meat. It would prefer an earlier date in the hope that rationing will equalize the current supply, which is only fair in some communities and almost non-existent in others.

Delaying the program, possibly beyond March 28, are a thousand details, especially evaluation of meats in terms of points. As in the case of canned goods, which will be rationed with the same coupon book, meat rations will be so many points per month, or week, the points will be scaled so that the average ration will be perhaps a little under two pounds a week, but more if consumers buy hamburger or liver and less if they buy steaks.

Public distribution of these ration books will begin Feb. 22.

Ferry Bomber Crashes Feb. 9 in Newfoundland

MONTREAL, Feb. 12 (AP)—Five crewmen and 13 passengers of a Royal Air Force Ferry Command Liberator bomber were killed in a crash Tuesday in Newfoundland, it was announced here Feb. 11. Names of the crew and passengers and other details were not disclosed.

Editors to Back War Effort With Alert Eye on Muzzling

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP) — The nation's free press was pictured by the President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors today as prepared to do everything in its power to promote the war effort—and at the same time remaining constantly on guard against any attempts to "muzzle us."

In an address prepared for the opening session of the Society's twenty-first gathering, W. S. Gilmore of the Detroit News, President, said the meeting had been moved up from April and shifted from New York "at the request of government officials whose entire effort is toward winning the war."

He said the problem of how newspapers can best aid that effort is the keynote of the meeting, and urged the members to treat "in strictest confidence" what they are told behind closed doors in conferences with national leaders.

First of the two-day off-the-record sesisons was slated to hear Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information, and Byron Price, head of the Office of Censorship. Later the editors are to confer with President Roosevelt at the White House and with Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the State Department.

The problem of war news handling is due for discussion Saturday when the editors meet with Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief-of-Staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet; Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold of the Army Air Corps, and other top-flight military leaders.

During the two days the members will elect four new directors and the Board will choose new officers. By tradition, Roy Roberts, Managing Editor of the Kansas City Star and First Vice-President, is expected to be chosen to succeed Mr. Gilmore. By the same system, John S. Knight of Knight Newspapers, Second Vice-President, is expected to move up into Mr. Roberts' post.

Other officers and directors are: Secretary Basil L. Walters of the Minneapolis Star-Journal and Tribune; Treasurer David Lawrence of the United States News, Washington; and directors Erwin D. Canham, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston; Paul Scott Mowrer, Chicago Daily News; Gardner Cowles, Jr., Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Tribune; Donald J. Sterling, Oregon Journal, Portland; Wilbur Forrest, New York Herald Tribune; Dwight Young, Dayton (Ohio) Herald and Journal; Dwight Marvin, Troy (N. Y.) Record; Tom Wallace, Louisville (Ky.) Times; Dr. Julian S. Miller, Charlotte (N. C.) Observer; and William Allen White, Emporia (Kans.) Gazette.

The terms of Messers Cowles, Sterling, Young and Knight expire. Messers Young and Knight have been renominated. Messers Cowles and Sterling hold temporary war assingments in federal agencies. In addition to the two renominated, others from whom the members will choose directors include L. D. Hotchkiss, Los Angeles Times; Louis I. Jaffe, Norfolk (Va.) Virginian-Pilot; Ben M. McKelway, Washington (D. C.) Star; James North, Jr., Fort Worth Star-Telegram; Dwight Perrin, Philadelphia Bulletin and Stephen C. Noland, Indianapolis News.

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TVA's Own Story of Power: Progress in Self-Support

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—They used to say that the Tennessee River and its tributaries ran through seven states, and drained the other 41. They meant that the cost of operating TVA put a financial drain on the whole country. Well, Tennessee Valley Authority has just reported that, rather than draining the treasury, it is now turning money back into it.

"Of course," TVA administrators warn, "critics will rush in to point out that we make money only because we compete with private business, with Federal funds on which we pay no interest, and because we pay no taxes. Actually we do, in effect, pay interest, and taxes."

At any rate, here is TVA's own story, told in connection with the recent distribution of a brief summary of its annual report, not printed in full this year because "it contains information which might give aid, though certainly no comfort, to the enemy":

From June 11, 1933, to Dec. 31, 1942, gross power revenues have totaled $89,393,000. After provision for all power expenses there remained $44,000,000, which was paid back into the Treasury and reappropriated. This consisted of $21,683,000 in provisions for depreciation and amortization of acquisition adjustments, and $22,319,000 in net income.

Return on Investment

Thus, it is pointed out, the Authority has paid back to the people of the United States more than 14½ per cent of the $300,883,000 total invested in TVA power facilities at the close of 1942. Most of the revenues required to make this showing have been received in the last 3½ years.

Under the TVA act, it is further noted by the TVA accountants, the power program is expected to be self-supporting and self-liquidating. It is interesting to note, they say—and anyone who has followed the long controversy over whether this project was justified on a sound bookkeeping basis, will agree—that the $44,000 of net cash income so far returned to the Government from the power program is sufficient to absorb the net expenses of the flood control and navigation programs, totaling $4,603,000 before depreciation charges, and to pay back to the Treasury almost 9½ per cent of the $416,063,000 investment in all three programs.

Federal properties by law pay no local taxes. But TVA long ago arranged with state and local tax collectors to pay over to them certain amounts to make up for this loss on the otherwise taxable property it has taken over. For instance, during the 1942 fiscal year, the Authority paid to Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee and to their counties, a total of $1,859,416, which amount exceeded the ad valorem taxes formerly paid on private power property together with taxes paid on all reservoir lands of the Authority.

Power for Victory

Meanwhile there's much more to the TVA story. This reporter found the system all-out-for-war, more than busily producing power for victory in record amounts. But it is not only making electricity, and holding back flood waters, and digging a new path for river traffic. It is even making munitions, and contributing to the production of food in a very direct way. The huge Muscle Shoals development in Alabama, a part of the TVA system, is making one fourth of the nation's munitions-grade phosphorus. It is making an ingredient of synthetic rubber. And with the rest of its facilities and materials it is making fertilizer. Four fifths of this goes to lend-lease, the rest to the hungry soil of American farms. Incidentally they figure that one ship-load of fertilizer is as good as from three to six ship-loads of food.

But what has happened to the Tennessee valley during these 10 years? That of course is a story in itself, but James P. Pope, a director of the Authority, cities some essential and significant figures.

First of all there are the almost infinite number of "electrical hired men" TVA has provided for the farmers of the valley. Ten years ago only one in 28 farms had electricity. Today one in four has electricity. They not only have electricity, which means, primarily, lights, but they have refrigerators, and radios, and stoves, and even milking machines.

Big Increase in Industries

The number of manufacturing plants in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee increased 52 per cent from 1933 to 1940, compared to an increase of 32 per cent in the United States. The number of wage earners has increased 40 per cent, compared to 36 for the country. The value of manufactured products jumped 95 per cent, compared to 76 per cent for the nation. The percentage of increase in retail sales in the whole valley has been 84 per cent, as against 71 for the nation. Bank deposits have risen 82 per cent since 1933, as against 49 per cent for the nation.

And the average income in the valley, which was $162 in 1933, compared to $372 for the country, has increased to $285, or 75 per cent, while for the nation the rise was 56 per cent.

The average use of electricity by residential consumer, by way of topping it all off on a typical TVA note, has continued to rise to 1,520 kilowatt hours annually, 50 per cent above the national average of 1,109. The average cost to residential consumers was 2.02 cents a kilowatt in the TVA area, 3.69 cents in the country as a whole.

Rationing of Butter On Area Basis Urged

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 12 (AP)—Rationing of butter on an area basis in proportion to the amount consumed in various parts of the nation was recommended by the State Advisory Butter Committee to safeguard the dairy industry against loss of its domestic markets.

The Committee proposed that domestic consumption of butter be limited to at least 13 pounds per capita per year for the civilian population, or about four pounds less than customary, and that the armed services should have all they need, even though domestic consumption be further reduced.

It suggested that a ceiling be established on butter prices that would permit the industry to acquire, most of the fat released through the restricted use of butter fat in ice cream, asserting that most of such fats would go into the manufacture of dairy products other than butter because of present price ceilings on those products.

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The Home Forum

"No other gods"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CENTURIES AGO Moses received from God the First Commandment, **"Thou shalt have no other gods before me"** (Exodus 20:3). The effect of having "other gods" is illustrated in the narratives in Genesis of Adam, of the tower of Babel, and so on. Later, in varying phrase, obedience to the one God was the theme of all the prophets. And Christ Jesus not only taught it in sermon and parable, but he lived it and illustrated it by his deeds throughout his ministry.

The Christian churches today recognize the First Commandment as the basis of their faith. But have we carefully considered its meaning, and do we realize how much it involves? For it cannot be obeyed partially; it requires wholehearted adherence.

To Christian people heathen ceremonies, incantations, and modern idol worship may appear ridiculous. Yet is there not much bowing down and sacrifice to what is wholly foreign to the goodness and love of God?

* * *

The question is, Who or what is God, to whom our love and devotion belong? An inspiring answer to this question is found on page 587 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines God as, **"The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."**

"I AM THAT I AM" (Exodus 3:14) was the name of God which Moses was directed to proclaim to the children of Israel. Such a name implies Life, complete Being. It signifies unchangeableness, and admits no uncertainty, confusion, or error. Could such a God sanction sickness, lawlessness, chance, or destruction? No! Obviously these are the results of having "other gods." Did not the Apostle James visualize this when he asked (James 3:11), **"Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?"**

In referring to His all-power, the prophet Amos declared (Amos 4:13), **"The Lord, The God of hosts, is his name;"** and the Revelator, John, heard a voice saying (Revelation 19:6), **"Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."** Can anything overpower omnipotence? Throughout the Bible we are told that God is good. Then, if good is omnipotent, why do we fear evil? For instance, why do we recognize as having power such things as contagion and disease? The false laws governing such errors are on the same plane of illusion as mythology and superstition.

"Evil was, and is, the illusion of breaking the First Commandment, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me:' it is either idolizing something and somebody, or hating them: it is the spirit of idolatry, envy, jealousy, covetousness, superstition, lust, hypocrisy, *witchcraft*." So writes Mrs. Eddy on page 123 of "Miscellaneous Writings." Evil is illusion, deceiving only those ignorant of the fact that there is no power or reality but God, good. "Thou shalt have no other gods," because there is no other God.

There is nothing more than all. There is nothing outside the all-loving Mind; nothing apart from all-wise Principle; nothing separate from all-acting Life.

The writer has proved in her experience many times the healing effect of acknowledging but one power, one God. On one occasion, when distressed with a nervous headache, she suddenly thought: "Pain does not come from God, and I will not fear pain. No matter how great it seems to be, I know it is not real or true, because God is All." This thought was maintained until it brought a clear realization of the spiritual fact, and an instantaneous healing.

* * *

The alert student of Christian Science denies the false gods of mortal belief, realizing the truth of the Psalmist's statement, **"The Lord is the strength of my life"** (Psalms 27:1), and "the health of my countenance" (*ibid.* 42:11). While advertisements insist that liquor and tobacco are necessary to one's enjoyment, those who are applying Christian Science in daily experience realize that true happiness is God-bestowed, and that the children of divine Love cannot be deceived by such suggestions. And when it is said that each season has its peculiar ailments and each stage of human existence has its peculiar diseases, Christian Science shows that those who worship one God are subject alone to God's law of harmony.

Many people today are learning to think of the Commandments not as restrictive demands, but as protective statements of an all-loving Father. **"Thou shalt have no other gods before me."** Nothing unlike good can even pretend to be power, in the presence of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

To Childhood

Here in this golden grove, small eager ones,
Heed well the conversation of a bird,
And memorize a leaf's enchanting voice—
Then you will not forget what you have heard.

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

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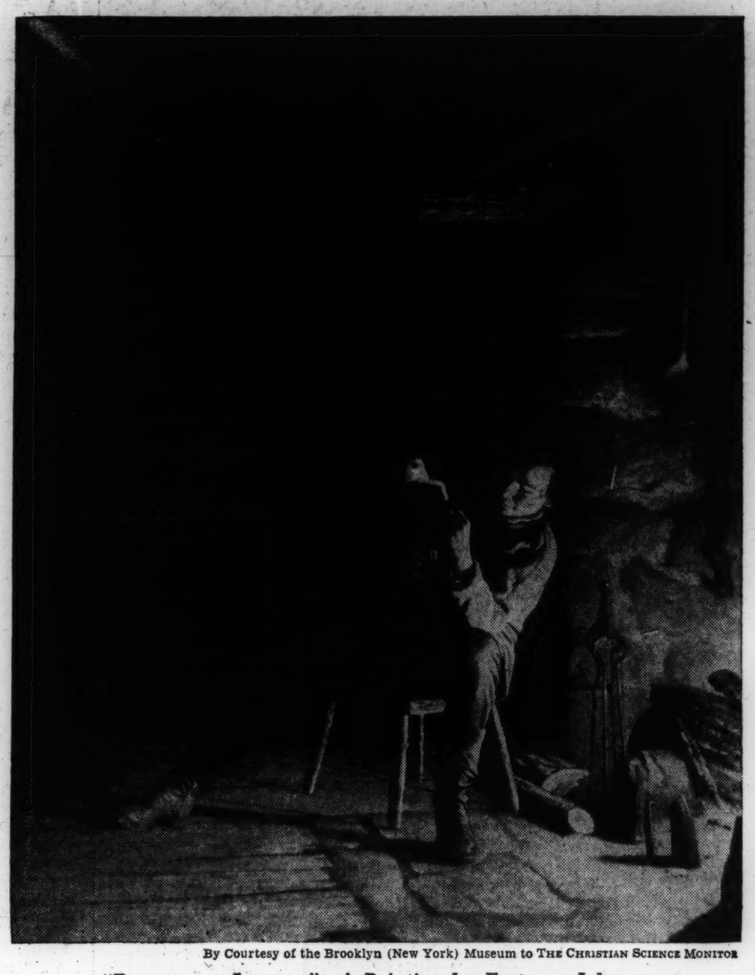

By Courtesy of the Brooklyn (New York) Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BOYHOOD OF LINCOLN": *A Painting by Eastman Johnson*

EASTMAN JOHNSON (1824–1906) was a truly American artist. He was born in Maine, served an apprenticeship in a lithographer's shop as a boy; then studied abroad, and finally returned to his native land to become a faithful reporter of American life. He had the two talents commonly found in native American artists: he was a good portraitist and he could tell a story in pictures. As a genre painter, he was interested in topical subjects: events of the Civil War, everyday occurrences, cornhusking, maple sugaring, a lady buying a new bonnet. "The Wounded Drummer Boy," one of his most famous compositions, was painted three years after the "Boyhood of Lincoln."

Abraham Lincoln's boyhood exemplified the struggles implicit in a growing nation. He educated himself, triumphing over all obstacles that lay in the path of impoverishment and obscurity. Living in the humble surroundings of a log cabin, he found riches in books, which were read, as Eastman Johnson so touchingly described, at night, by the light of the hearth fire.

"Non altri dii"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

SECOLI FA Mosè ricevette da Dio il Primo Commandamento: "Non avere altri dii nel mio cospetto" (Esodo 20:3). L'effetto dell'avere "altri dii" è illustrato nei racconti nella Genesi su Adamo, sulla Torre di Babele, eccetera. Dopo, con varie espressioni, l'obbedienza al solo Dio fu il tema di tutti i profeti. E Cristo Gesù non soltanto l'insegnò in sermoni e parabole, ma la visse e l'illustrò colle sue opere durante tutto il suo ministerio.

Le chiese cristiane oggigiorno riconoscono il Primo Commandamento come la base della loro fede. Ma ne abbiamo noi considerato accuratamente il significato, e ci rendiamo conto di tutto quello che implica? Giacchè non può essere obbedito parzialmente; richiede adesione completa.

Per la gente cristiana le cerimonie pagane, gl'incantesimi e l'adorazione moderna degli idoli possono sembrare ridicoli. Eppure, non vi è molto prostramento e sacrifizio a ciò che è totalmente alieno alla bontà ed all'amore di Dio?

* * *

La domanda è: Chi o che cosa è Dio, a cui appartengono il nostro amore e la nostra devozione? Un'ispirante risposta a questa domanda si trova a pagina 587 del libro di testo, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, dove Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, definisce Dio come "Il grande Io SONO; l'onnisciente, il tutto-veggente, il tutto-operante, il tutto-sapiente, il tutto-amante, e l'eterno; Principio; Mente; Anima; Spirito; Vita; Verità; Amore; tutta sostanza; intelligenza".

"Io sono quegli che sono" (Esodo 3:14) fu il nome di Dio che Mosè fu diretto a proclamare ai figliuoli d'Israele. Tale nome implica Vita, Essere completo. Significa immutabilità, e non ammette incertezza, confusione od errore. Potrebbe forse un tale Dio permettere la malattia, la violazione delle leggi, il caso o la distruzione? No! Evidentemente queste cose sono i risultati dell'avere "altri dii". Non era forse questo che l'Apostolo Giacomo contemplava quando domandò (Giacomo 3:11): "La fonte getta essa dalla medesima apertura il dolce e l'amaro?"

Alludendo alla Sua onnipotenza, il profeta Amos dichiarò (Amos 4:13): "Il suo nome è l'Eterno, l'Iddio degli eserciti"; ed il Rivelatore, Giovanni, udì una voce che diceva (Apocalissi 19:6): "Alleluia! poichè il Signore Iddio nostro, l'Onnipotente, ha preso a regnare". Può cosa alcuna sopraffare l'onnipotenza? Per tutta la Bibbia ci si dice che Iddio è il bene. Allora, se il bene è onnipotente, perchè temiamo il male? Per esempio, perchè riconosciamo quali potenti cose come il contagio e la malattia? Le false leggi che governano tali errori sono sullo stesso piano d'illusione della mitologia e la superstizione.

"Il male fu, ed è, l'illusione del violare il Primo Commandamento, 'Non avere altri dii nel mio cospetto': è idolatrare qualcuno o qualche cosa, od odiarli: è lo spirito dell'idolatria, dell'invidia, della gelosia, della cupidigia, della superstizione, della concupiscenza, dell'ipocrisia, della *stregoneria*". Così scrive Mrs. Eddy a pagina 123 di *Miscellaneous Writings*. Il male è un'illusione che inganna soltanto quelli che ignorano il fatto che non vi è potenza o realtà eccetto Iddio, il bene. "Non avere altri dii" perchè non vi è altro Dio.

Non esiste nulla che sia maggiore del tutto. Non esiste nulla al di fuori della Mente tutto-amante; nulla staccato dal Principio tutto-sapiente; nulla separato dalla Vita tutto-operante.

La scrivente ha provato spesso nella sua esperienza l'effetto sanativo del riconoscere soltanto una potenza, un solo Dio. Una volta, essendo afflitta da un'emicrania nervosa, essa pensò ad un tratto: "Il dolore non viene da Dio ed io non temerò il dolore. Per quanto acuto possa sembrar essere, io so che non è reale o vero, poichè Iddio è Tutto". Questo pensiero fu mantenuto finchè recò un intendimento chiaro del fatto spirituale ed una guarigione istantanea.

* * *

Lo studente vigilante della Scienza Cristiana nega i falsi dii della credenza mortale, rendendosi conto della verità della dichiarazione del Salmista: "L'Eterno è il baluardo della mia vita" (Salmo 27:1), e "la mia salvezza" (ibid. 42:11). Mentre la réclame insiste che i liquori ed il tabacco sono necessari al proprio godimento, quelli che stanno applicando la Scienza Cristiana nell'esperienza quotidiana si rendono conto che la vera felicità è concessa da Dio e che i figliuoli del divino Amore non possono essere ingannati da tali suggestioni. E quando si dice che ogni stagione ha i suoi malesseri particolari ed ogni stadio dell'umana esistenza ha le sue malattie particolari, la Scienza Cristiana mostra che quelli che adorano il solo Dio sono soggetti soltanto alla legge dell'armonia di Dio.

Molte persone oggigiorno stanno imparando a considerare i Commandamenti non come domande restrittive, ma come dichiarazioni protettive di un Padre tutto-amante. "Non avere altri dii nel mio cospetto". Nulla dissimile dal bene può mai pretendere di essere una potenza nella presenza di Dio.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Some Thought He Would Make a President

LINCOLN HUMBLED HIMSELF and bowed low before what was to come. "I cannot but know what you all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, there has fallen upon me a task such as did not rest even upon the Father of his Country." What kind of a President would he make? How would he handle the storm? So people asked over the land. They knew he had come up the hard way. But now would he, or could any other man, be hard enough to meet this storm and not be swept away by it?

Born in the Kentucky wilderness in 1809 in a one-room, clay-floor, log cabin, this Abraham Lincoln had grown up among pioneers . . . had worked hard in fields and woods, going to school only a few months, borrowing books and burrowing through them, endlessly studying books—and people. What education came to him, he said, was "picked up." As a lawyer, member of the Illinois Legislature, Congressman during the Mexican War, he became no national figure. The country got its first real look at him in 1858 when he wrestled with the distinguished United States Senator Stephen A. Douglas in nine furious debates over the State of Illinois. They threshed out the slavery question. By the way Lincoln handled himself some thought he would make a President. . . . His personality not yet tried by events, his ability not known nor proved, there was wonder and puzzling about what he would do. Among the country's mystery figures he was Number One.—From "Storm Over the Land," by CARL SANDBURG. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Greenfield Lake

(Wilmington, North Carolina)

Here, in the hush of seasons,
broomstraw leans
red-gold as the beard of Bohemund,
and the pale plumes of dog-fennel nod,
graceful as courtiers,
in the wind.

The flat boughs of the dogwood,
as if remembering legends, now
bear bloodstained leaves
and scrub oaks burn
under the shining long-leafed pines,
polished with noon.

Soundless, the copper needles fall
from cypresses
to their own image in the water,
black swollen roots and slender branches,
swaying with Spanish moss,

The clustered yaupon berries glow,
but the unripe fruit of crisp-leaved holly
forecasts a winter without snow,
and high on the skeleton trees are hung
the druid pearls of mistletoe.

ULRICH TROUBETZKOY

The Old Brown House

FOR YEARS I'd wondered, somewhat remotely, about Jim Kibbee's brown house; but somehow I'd never got beyond mere wondering. About other places in Jaalam I knew a good deal but this, up the climbing hill road and almost next door, I'd neglected—which may apply to more things than historical research. Faraway cows always have the longest horns.

* * *

But this winter afternoon, going up to get an axe that Jim had sharpened for me, I was reminded of my neglect. A quaint, small place, somewhat back from the road under the tall elm, Jim's house was a miniature Colonial in design. A boxed stairway led up from the front door with its two glazed panels; there was one small, square room on either side, and a long ell with the apple-scented kitchen, the woodshed, and Jim's shop leading back. The two chimneys were flanked by cupboards; that in the room on the left served also the kitchen, and here, closed in now, were the set kettle and the oven of arched brick.

It was all old, and puzzling because of its smallness; and there was here, I knew, an older pattern still, a hint of something deeper. Years ago, on a rainy day, I'd browsed with Jim and Jen Kibbee in their attic, and the rafters, the roof-boards, showed that once, in some time forgotten, this small house had owned a central chimney. And now, as I turned in past the lilac hedge, thin snow melted on the roof and showed this secret.

* * *

I got my axe, and sat down to talk. Jen Kibbee knitted against the geraniums in the south window; Jim rocked; we spoke of the weather, of town gossip, and in a pause, almost idly, I asked Jim: "How old's this place of yours, anyway?"

Jim pushed up his specs, murmured: "You'll be disappointed. Guess, now."

I flourished my scant antiquarian skill. That it had been built in the seventeen-hundreds, I was certain. The pinned timbers, the small windows, the stairway pointed clearly to that. But the location had always puzzled me. The house faced east and not south, and this northerly hill shoulder was not a natural location. I knew that the Marshes had lived here before the Revolution, but only that. Jim's two acres of land—fair land, to be sure, but with no more than bare room for his orchard and planting field—didn't make it a subsistence farm on the Colonial pattern. And then there was this vanished central chimney to be accounted for.

* * *

"A dower house," I guessed, "built for some widow of the Marsh family, 'way back. Or it may be the original Marsh house; they owned all this land once—yours and mine and running down to the Pond. Their first house was built in 1720; might have been moved here and the chimney altered. But the Marsh house," I concluded, "was burned in 1770. That's out, then. But this one must be of about the same date, or earlier."

Jim grinned and rubbed his tousled gray hair; Jen's knitting needles clicked and she shook her head.

"Right—and wrong," Jim drawled. "This house was built in 1835. And yet it's the old Marsh house, in a way. You know where those deeds are, Jen?" And as Jen, knitting bundled in apron, rummaged in the chimney-side cupboard, Jim asked: "You know anything about Deacon Esek Marsh?"

* * *

That I did; schoolmaster, farmer, and odd person indeed, the Deacon drew a somewhat puzzling trail through Parson Dickinson's diary of post-Revolutionary days. The two differed, and they often argued, and usually, to his bewilderment, Parson Timothy came off second best. "I cannot agree with Deacon Marsh," he wrote once, "yet I must respect his reasoning." A hard-headed person, a great reader, Esek had lived to be ninety-five.

"But in '35," I objected, "the Deacon was past eighty. Folks don't build houses at that age, Jim."

"Not ordinary folks. Here."

The deed was yellowed and creased; it unrolled stiffly, and Esek's signature stood primly upright at the bottom. By it, he sold two acres of land in Jaalam, for $10.00, to Sophia and Sarah Marsh, "singlewomen," on condition that they or either of them build a house on the premises, within one year, "to be jointly occupied by me and them during my time."

I looked at Jim. "It's the Deacon, all right. But Sophia and Sarah?"

Jen said: "Jim looked that up. Esek's daughters, born in '76 and '84." She sniffed. "Seems to me he might have give them the land. Sarah married later. Sophia was left on the vine and lived here until after the war with the South. Then the Ponds bought it—we always figured they changed the chimneys—and Jim and I had it of Abby Pond when we came here from down the Harbor."

* * *

I began to see what Jim had seen in this. Esek had been a younger son, and in 1770, when the second Marsh house was built, his brothers Elisha and Amos had their way with it. That house still stood, high ceiled, rambling, its ornate stairway and paneled walls a proof that the Marshes had been thrifty and prosperous. The two older boys were in the Revolution, and later they went west to York State. Esek stayed to till the farm and plant orchards; he became a deacon, and bested even Parson Timothy in argument.

And then, when he was eighty-five, he built this house. The deed was dated in late March, and under the April sky the Deacon saw the cellar dug and stoned. The old Marsh house had been gone for more than half a century, but he remembered. He remembered the pattern of a simpler day, the central chimney, the homely interior, the twisted stairway. The first Marsh house must have been larger, and there was a lean-to; this was somewhat of a toy house, and tall Jim Kibbee could lay his hand flat on the low ceilings.

It was a child's house; it was the only sort of house that a very old man could build. There is a common quality in the sweet innocence of age and the age-old wisdom of children, and here, in this house, was its expression. Jim had been right. This was the old Marsh house.

"I see now," I told Jim, "why Parson Timothy didn't quite understand the Deacon."

"Uhuh," nodded Jim. "The Parson knew. But the Deacon—he remembered."

DANIEL CHASE

Snowflakes

Snowflakes,
twisting about
the light of the street lamp,
sparkle and gleam like patterned
mica.

JOHN BARBRICK

New Salem's Debatin' Society Hears Lincoln

ABE STOOD BEFORE the fireplace, feet wide apart, arms dangling loosely by his sides, bare nearly to the elbow, his thin neck craning upward. There was an expectant stir, a subdued titter that brought hurt lines about the gray eyes, so glowing. He shifted his feet, the furrows of his gaunt face deepened. Then his uneven voice shot out into the room.

"Mist' Cheerman an' Feller Citizens. Reckon you all know who I am. I'm jes' Abraham Linkern—an American. . . . I'm talkin' to the folks of New Salem—Americans." His long arms swung helplessly by his side, his big hands slid to his pockets, slid out, dangled. "We've heerd some mighty hot words here tonight. Reckon Rez Conover's was the hottest. Hope you been figgerin' 'bout 'em. I know I hev."

Suddenly his sprawling body became fluid, easy. His hands joined behind his back, his underlip began to protrude. "Now afore we go whole-hog with Rez, let's jes' see what we got here." He began to pace up and down, his stride taking on the poise and balance of a stalking panther. "We got a country—the United States of America. A whole country. How'd it happen? 'Cause folks figgered by gittin' together they could mebbe live the way they knowed was the right way. Them Thirteen States got together an' they moused out suthin' they called 'The Constitution.' It was suthin' big—bigger'n any of the states. An' how'd it start? I kin tell you."

There was a hush over the benches as Abe, long arm raised, paused. Then he went on. "It starts—'We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfec' union—' Hear thet? 'More perfec' union.' Not so's Abe Linkern out in Illinois could mebbe git a mite more land than the nex' feller—not so's Abe c'd knock down bridges to keep other folks from totin' their corn to Havana an' then grab all the grain trade hiss'f an' run it down to Shawneetown. . . . Thet ain't it. Thet ain't the more perfec' union.

"An' they's a few more words a'ter thet. Why they want thet union? Why, it says right thar—'to promote the *general* welfare.' Not jes' my welfare. Not Rez Conover's. The *general* welfare. Not jes' them fellers back east. Not them in the south. Not us here in the west, but the whole kit an' kaboodle of 'em—the Union of the States. It's cost a sight, thet Union. They's been blood shed—an' tears. Mebbe thar'll be more. But so fur, thar it stands. . . ."

The room was very still. A man shuffled his feet nervously, another muffled a cough. Abe faced the crowd again, resumed his pacing. "An' what's thet Union mean to us? It means, fur's I kin figger, jes' what them fellers said in the Declaration of Independence an' thet's whar the Constitution comes from. They 'lowed 's how all men were created free an' equal. Free an' equal under the law. They meant thet a mover in Indianny or a banker in Shawneetown is jes' the same so fur's the law goes; meant thet both was born with an equal chance to do all they kin with what they got. Thet's suthin' mighty big!

"It's suthin' you got to keep fightin' fer all the time an' I figger it's worth all the fightin' you an' all on us kin do. It means folks kin hev schools—free schools whar they kin l'arn what's true, not what some one little group of fellers figger'll be good—good fer thet little group. It means free churches—not jes' one big church whar you gotta go whether you believe in it or not. An' under all thet it means that if Abe Linkern don't like the way the country's run, he kin hev a chance to holler 'bout it—and if he's right, chances is thet a sight more folks'll be hollerin' right 'long with him."

He checked his pacing, leaned easily against the fireplace. . . .

"Free schools, free churches, free 'lections, free meetin's—thet's what'll make this country great, 'cause them things make fer great folks. But we'll lose 'em soon's the Union goes. . . . But it ain't goin' to go. . . ." He swung on his heel, stalked back to his seat . . . face pale and unseeing eyes glowing.—From "For Us, the Living," by BRUCE LANCASTER. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Need There Be Fists Across the Sea? ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

British and Americans, because they speak the same language—or at any rate assume that they do—have always had a wonderful aptitude for exacerbating each other's feelings.

The time seems now to have arrived when this ancient practice is likely to be resumed, in connection with lend-lease agreements, reciprocal trade treaties and—immediately—the question of United States air bases on British possessions in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce, in her maiden speech on "sovereignty of the air," managed to make a number of remarks likely to give offense to the British, and to rouse questions and misgivings among a good many people at home. Mrs. Luce is the wife of the powerful publisher whose pictorial magazine a few months back told the British complacently the terms under which the United States would support the war effort, and carried the threat that America might withdraw from assistance under certain circumstances.

A good many persons in America felt the editorial was presumptuous in assuming to speak for all Americans, and this writer can testify from personal observation that it caused a gasp of astonishment and chagrin in Great Britain, where thoughts had been primarily centered on winning the war.

Under the usual method of irritating each other's feelings, the presumptive next step in the present discussion would be for some hot-tempered British editor to answer the American publishers in kind, and thus to continue the trans-Atlantic sport of slanging each other across the ocean while the sober men of the two countries, whose affection and good will run deep, are hardly able to get in a word edgeways.

In his speech in the Senate yesterday Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, also urging America to acquire permanent possession of leased air bases in the Caribbean, managed, at points, to put the argument on an uncomfortable plane. He reminded the British repeatedly of the cash value of the benefits they are getting under lend-lease. It was the tone of a rich uncle talking to an impecunious nephew, and although Senator Tydings may not have intended to convey that feeling, there were passages in the speech of insufferable complacency.

However, I doubt if the Anglo-American negotiations which are now apparently in the feeler-stage can be conducted without at least some of these uncomfortable concomitants, and the great thing is to keep them, so far as possible, at a minimum.

The fact is that the American people do want assurance of their strategic security as protected by air bases not only in the Caribbean but also, as Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox pointed out in lend-lease testimony this week, in the Pacific as well. The war has shown the crucial value of air bases and, by one of those exquisite ironies which so often reward the mellow Washington correspondent who observes such things, some of the Senators who most vigorously opposed the original proposed fortification of Guam are now just as active in leading the demand that the United States snatch any stray islands within reach.

This Intimate Message cannot do more than outline the atmospherics of the discussion now going on, and to point out some of the far-reaching questions involved. There have been hints by State Department witnesses on the lend-lease hearing, duly chronicled in the Monitor at the time (notably that of Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State), that negotiations with Great Britain on the Caribbean bases may already be in progress. It is not unlikely that efforts to acquire similar rights on Pacific islands of some of our Allies may be made. On the whole, such desires, properly presented, are not unreasonable.

In fact it is to Britain's own interest to have the democratic hold on the Pacific strengthened by powerful American bases, for the long-term goals of the two nations are identic. But in such discussions a very great deal depends on how the matter is approached.

What is important to consider, however, is the implication of such discussions, for right here we are at the beginning of issues that affect the whole peace settlement.

Are future island bases, captured say from the Japanese, going to be held outright or mandated? This involves the whole question of whether an international postwar organization is going to be set up. Are we going to have a new League or not?

Then again, take "freedom of the air." Clare Boothe Luce apparently wants to deny the use of American civilian air bases to other nations and attacks Vice-President Wallace on the matter. A vital issue is at stake here.

Finally, consider the Tydings proposal of yesterday. The United States already has a 99-year lease of Caribbean air bases from the British. Senator Tydings apparently is dissatisfied with this arrangement, the merits of his argument not concerning us here. But it should be pointed out that America has commitments under the Havana Conference with all the other signatories regarding the transfer of New World sovereignty although Senator Tydings ignores this in his speech. Here again the biggest kind of issue is involved, whether we shall conduct Allied discussions on a basis that will win the support and co-operation of the other American states and democratic countries everywhere or adopt a brusque tone that will alienate our friends and reduce the chances of permanent peace.

The Country Speaks: Texas

A Native Returns (IV) ..... ***By Alexander H. Williams***

When the native returns, after the flight of years, to scenes of his youth, striking changes—inward and outward—loom big in the vision. Old things have gone; new things have come in their place, strikingly emphasizing Carlyle's observation that all changes and is for a time only.

Stevenson, in one of his most poignant little poems, had another way to describe it. With his youth behind him, he stood at the window of his boyhood home and saw a little boy playing in his familiar garden, just as his mother had seen him playing round the garden trees. He found that he could not at all, by knocking on the window, call that child to him, for the child, intent, was "all on his play business bent." He would not hear, he would not look,

> "For long ago, the truth to say,
> He has grown up and gone away,
> And it is but a child of air
> That lingers in the garden there."

One just cannot go back. Time forbids it.

There was a time when one could ride from San Antonio to the Gulf of Mexico without opening a gate—through a virgin country, unfenced. In the springtime the prairies were blanketed with bluebonnets and the mesquite grass was knee high to a pony. Coveys of quail saw nothing in man and horse to fear, and merely scampered from under the pony's hoofs. Longhorns ranged the prairies—cattle that were "mostly hide, horns and hoofs."

Dudley Digges, as "Gramp" in "On Borrowed Time," told of a place "where the woodbine twineth,"

That is where the wild things and the longhorns have gone.

And along with them have gone the old cattlemen this native knew when he was a lad: Albert Rachel, the elder Maverick, the Fants, the Pryors, W. T. Waggoner, the Skidmores, the Peterses, "Shanghai" Pierce and their predecessors who followed the old Santa Fe trail. They rode at the head of the big herds that strung along the trail, with the "hands" riding the herd and the "chuck" wagon bringing up the rear.

They have all gone with the longhorns and the wild things, and their place knows them no more.

A new generation has come, university-trained in Austin.

The older ones were the pioneers; they were the trail blazers. They opened Texas and made it the Lone Star State.

The Texas you see today was rough-hewn by them and put down hard and fast, never to be shaken from its firm foundation. These men saw it secede from the Union and put its lot in with the Deep South, and they put it back into the Union, never to quit it again. They were the men of the Reconstruction who fought the carpetbaggers, the Comanches and the Apaches and the outlaws, who established order from the Sabine to the Rio Grande. If they "toted" Colt 44s on their hips, it was because they needed them to make Texas what it is today.

They used to come to San Antonio when the branding was done and work on the range had eased. The old Maverick Hotel and the Menger were their rendezvous. Today the old Maverick is gone, and only the old-timers remember where it once stood in Houston Street.

Along with the Maverick, many things they knew have gone. They would not know Alamo Plaza as it is today. They would look in vain for Señor Diaz, the old tobacconist; for Carter and Mulally, around the corner from the Menger, and for "Dave" Woodruff, for it was Carter and Mulally and "Dave" Woodruff who brought the pick of Kentucky-bred horses into the Southwest for sale.

That was long before Henry Ford or anybody else had thought of an automobile. It was the day of the horse. The horse was king. Texas had them to spare—a good pony who "could wheel on a quarter" for $40; a Kentucky-bred "ride-drive" Denmark for $150.

When I asked an old-timer what had become of them he said:

"There ain't no more."

They have gone with the longhorn and the wild things. They are a rarity even in old Kentucky.

They have gone with Roy Bean, self-constituted "law west of the Pecos."

There was real color about that old Texas. Remnants of it may still be seen west of San Antonio all the way to the Pecos River and beyond to old Fort Stockton and the Mexican border and in the Panhandle, but it is not the real thing that made the old days stand out with such great color, for those days were of the old cattlemen. They were men who came up the "hard way," and their sun-bronzed faces showed it.

These men were inheritors of the belief that, while the two Americas were divided geographically at Panama, the political and racial dividing line was at the Rio Grande. Today they find Texas lying at the southern boundary of the United States where it was placed by their fathers, who, when they came, found it at the Sabine River. For this change they honor Moses and Stephen Austin and their own forebears who fought at San Jacinto. Had it not been for these pioneers, Texas and the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast States would probably have remained permanently a part of Latin America.

When the great story is written, it will make an epic of the Americas; it will tell of the genesis of the "Four Freedoms," for the planting of the seeds of liberty and the development of a liberal government are the warp and woof of it.

So big is Texas, indeed, that more than once it has been proposed that it be cut up into five states, among the proponents being John Nance Garner when he was a member of the House of Representatives. He held that the South had been "trampled on long enough," and by this division the South could add eight Senators.

Today that is all water under the bridge, and Mr. Garner, formerly Vice-President, is now back in his home town of Uvalde looking on the passing scene with wise old eyes, but saying nothing; thinking, doubtless, of the warnings he voiced many times while in New Deal Washington: "Go slow; danger ahead."

He got pretty far behind the procession toward the end of his ride on the merry-go-round, but always in his warnings to the New Dealers he was voicing what he and the majority in Texas held were "American traditions and customs and ways of doing things." As H. I. Phillips remarked, Mr. Garner and his likes in Texas believed in

> "Stickin' to what he's learned in school
> And what he's been raised to believe . . . ,
> Things like simple arithmetic . . . .
> Long and short division, ledger system . . . ,
> Old-fashioned bookkeeping and squarin'
> Accounts on Saturday nights . . . .
> Dependin' on a budget, never spendin'
> More than he had; being orful keerful
> 'Bout not making promises he couldn't keep,
> An' things like that. . . ."

Garner and his kind are about the nearest approach one finds anywhere in the Lone Star State to the old-timers who carved Texas out of Mexico and made it great, with, as Will Rogers recalled, "plenty of ranches as big as Germany or France; horse pastures as big as England. Your Belgiums and Switzerlands would get lost in some farmer's cotton patch in Texas—and oil! They are the only State that can serve you oil hot or cold."

Were one to collect the tributes to Texas and its founders and developers, the books would fill a library. Among these tributes would be one by President Roosevelt, made in an address at the San Jacinto battlefield in Houston on June 11, 1936.

"Here a century ago was a great frontier of our civilization. On the twenty-first day of April, 1836, General Houston and a small body of less than 800 men under his command held in large measure in their keeping the future of our country as it is constituted today. . . .

"Venturous spirits were willing to meet the difficulties and dangers that came with carrying the civilization of the East into the further West—the land of unlimited promise. . . .

"This and the eastern part of your great State . . . can truly be called the cradle of Texas liberty. . . . You have brought the commerce of the world to your door. . . .

"Men fought here for principles they loved more dearly than their own lives. . . .

"The pioneers and the liberators of Texas, looking down on us today, would, I am certain, say Amen to that."

Their descendants did say "Amen," but when the war came, they held fast to the principle of which the President spoke, and took up their arms. Today Texas has contributed more men to her per capita of population to winning the war than any other state in the Union.

This can only mean that, despite the changes that have come in the Lone Star State during the last half century, Texas remains true to her traditions and to the heritage handed down by the old cattlemen.

Luftwaffe Tries New Bomber in Raids on Britain

Heavily armed plane with 2,200 pounds of bombs used in daylight hit-and-run forays.

United States Army Air Force

The United States Army Air Force Can Do It Too!

Loaded United States Army bombers speeding through the skies of the Southwest Pacific on a bombing mission to Rabaul, New Britain

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—News that the Germans are using a new type of heavily armed Messerschmitt carrying 2,200 pounds of bombs to harry Britain in hit-and-run daylight raids lends support to the view that the Luftwaffe, in spite of heavy losses, still is capable of one more formidable offensive. This opinion is held by a number of aviation and military authorities both in Britain and the United States.

The new fighter bomber, the ME-201A-1, could be used as a long-range fighter, dive bomber or ground strafer, the British Air Ministry said.

Several of the new planes have been shot down over Great Britain.

Official reports said this latest weapon was a twin-engined low-wing monoplane with a crew of two—a pilot-bombardier and a radio operater-rear gunner.

Its top speed is estimated at between 370 and 380 miles an hour at 18,000 feet.

Powerful Armament

Armament consists of two fixed 7.9 millimeter machine guns, two fixed Mauser cannon in the nose, and two 13 millimeter guns.

A large quantity of ammunition is carried, the report said, and vital parts of the plane are protected by 900 pounds of armor plate. Six self-sealing fuel tanks holding 550 gallons of gasoline are fitted in the wings.

Regarding the ability of German Air Force to strike a new heavy blow, the Royal Air Force and the United States Army Air Force have definite ideas of what the Nazis still can put into the skies. It is obvious that official sources cannot deal in figures. But from varied sources it is possible to obtain rough approximations.

Here they are in the more important categories: heavy bombers—1,600 to 2,000; fighter bombers—300 to 500; day fighters—800 to 1,200; night fighters—400 to 500; transport aircraft—800 to 1,000.

These figures do not include such numerous categories as Army co-operation planes and the Coastal Command planes such as torpedo bombers and dive bombers; nor do they include nonoperational reserves.

How Force Is Divided

It is possible also to deduce roughly where much of this strength now is. It is learned definitely that a high percentage of night fighters are concentrated in Western Europe across the Allied night-bombing routes—perhaps as many as 350 or 400 of them.

The day fighter strength also is known to be heavy in Western Europe, particularly in Northern France where the Flying Fortresses often strike, and 300 or 350 may be operating there with the remainder fairly evenly divided between Russia and the Sicily-Tunisia theater.

Communiqués make it clear that the transport aircraft are being worked hard and are suffering heavy losses in Russia, particularly during the Stalingrad debacle, and in crossing from Sicily to Tunisia.

It is less apparent where the bulk of the bomber strength lies, although informed circles would be surprised if more than 200 are currently in Northern France. A maximum of about 65, used in reprisals on London last month, was accepted as the best the Luftwaffe could launch on short notice from those bases.

Mediterranean Force

To play an offensive-defensive part in Tunisia, perhaps as many as 300 or 400 bombers are based in Sicily and Tunisia.

Although German bombing efforts have been relatively light on the Russian front recently, it is assumed that 200 or 300 or perhaps more are in that area.

These figures leave a large number of Nazi bombers unaccounted for in the present operations, and these presumably are dispersed at numerous airfields awaiting tasks to be assigned when Hitler starts his final big gamble.

Seagull Plane Can Land on the Sea

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 12

The Curtiss-Wright Corporation announced yesterday that a new type of plane, the Curtiss Seagull, is being delivered to the British Fleet.

The Royal Navy calls the ship the Seamew, the European name for seagulls. The plane is designed to operate from battleships and cruisers. It is capable of flying long distances. On return it can land on the sea to be picked up by its warship or it can land on a carrier. The Seamew carries two men.

How Soviet Won

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—How did the Russian Air Force manage to gain the decision over the greatly respected German Luftwaffe in the sanguine battles on the Eastern Front?

Contrary to general belief, it is now known that Russian planes are more or less conventional in design. It also is known that the way they achieved their success over the Germans was anything but conventional.

The Russians threw the rule book out of the window and converted fighters into dive bombers, training planes into low-altitude bombers, observation planes into flying ambulances, concentrating always on the theory that the Air force was a co-ordinate branch of the Army, for defense against air attack and for destruction of enemy armor and personnel.

Finding one of its fighter biplanes too slow to stack up against the Messerschmitts, Russia simply changed it into a dive bomber. As fighters, the gull-wing biplanes would have been sent tumbling from the skies; as dive bombers, they chalked up a good record.

Another sample of Russian aeronautical ingenuity was to use a little training biplane, whose cruising speed is 80 miles an hour, as a low-altitude bomber. At first thought, it would seem that Messerschitts or Focke-Wulfs, which are nearly five times as fast, could have picked off the slow trainer at will. But the trainer's very slowness has made it a difficult target for enemy fighters, which have to fly much faster than 80 miles an hour in order to stay aloft.

Russia does, however, have a couple of extremely fast fighters that combine speed with the ability to carry bombs and thus can wage war against both air and ground forces.

Best known of these is the Stormovik, whose top speed has been estimated up to 365 miles an hour. This single-seater's 1,300-horsepower, liquid-cooled engine is heavily armored—as is the cockpit—and it carries two machine guns and two 32 millimeter cannon, besides bombs.

Another fighter that can carry bombs is the Mig-3, which has proved itself one of Russia's best single-seater pursuit planes. Its 1,200-horsepower liquid-cooled engine gives it a speed of better than 360 miles an hour.

Besides these bomb-carrying fighters, Russia has at least two other speedy—and more conventional—fighters.

One of these, the I-26, a single-seater, is similar in appearance to the famous British Hurricane, while the other, the I-16C, resembles the Republic "Thunderbolt."

Three Powerful Bombers

On bombers, Russia has concentrated on speed as well as bomb load and armament. Here are three formidable samples:

The SB-3, a medium bomber powered by two 1,100-horsepower in-line liquid-cooled engines. It is equipped with three turrets—one in the nose, one on top of the fuselage behind the wings and one in the belly—and can do 260 miles an hour.

The PE-2, a twin-engine bomber which carries a crew of three and a bomb load of 1,700 pounds at a top speed of 320 miles an hour.

The TB-7, most powerful known Soviet bomber. This ship has four liquid-cooled engines of 1,000 horsepower each, which pull the 22-ton craft at 300 miles an hour for a range of 3,000 miles.

Although no performance accounts are available on Russia's giant six-engine L-760, which has been converted from a commercial transport to a bomber, some idea of its potentialiaies might be gained from the fact that as a transport it carried 64 passengers and a crew of eight.

Soviet Air Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—In the March issue of Skyways, Maj. Nathaniel F. Silsbee, Chief of the Research Section, Bureau of Public Relations, says the Germans knew the Russian air strength as far back as 1935, and at that time maintained the only aviation in the world capable of conducting warfare for an indefinite period was that of Russia.

In 1937, production, estimated at 600 planes a month, expanded three times that figure, or 20,000 a year. "Today," Major Silsbee writes, "there are only two countries in the world which are economically independent and in a position to produce airplanes on a mass scale indefinitely—Russia and the United States."

Lithuanians Crowded Out by Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE, Feb. 12—The full severity of German policy in Baltic lands, which aims at the destruction of all will to independence, falls heavily upon the intellectual classes who are the chief expression of this desire for freedom.

Contrary to their public statements the Germans were pleased when the Russians took over Lithuania and reportedly sought to deport 30,000 natives to Russian territory. When the Germans drove out the Russians they immediately began with typical Teuton thoroughness to stamp out the intellectual Lithuanians and any other trained or untrained elements who might possibly attempt to shake off German shackles.

Faked Papers Used

When the Russians entered Lithuania 30,000 Lithuanians who were German only by virtue of having seen a German movie or of having visited the Fair of Königsberg entered Germany with faked papers as "German colonists" returned home to the Reich.

The Reich Ministry for Eastern Regions refused to permit these Lithuanians subsequently to return home to Lithuania, although genuine German colonists who fled have returned.

Likewise Lithuanian political refugees in Germany were refused permission to go back with the words "no educated Lithuanian may return home." The same refusal met those Lithuanians who had been deported by Russians and found by Germans in occupied Russian regions.

However even more radica measures are being taken to eliminate Lithuanian leadership. Lithuanian civil servants are being replaced by Germans and placed on unemployed lists for re-employment in lesser positions in Germany. Similarly formerly flourishing Lithuanian business industries are being liquidated, increasing the lists of the unemployed.

More than 40,000 workers, clerical employees and state officials have been deported to Germany. This, however, is insufficient. German officials declare Lithuania still has too much intelligent human material which should be used in building up occupied eastern regions for the Germans.

Hence, according to a statement in a press conference by the well-known Lithuanian Baron von Ropp, present privy counsellor to the German General Commissar of Lithuania, about 10,000 Lithuanian officials and employees will be used for "German reconstruction of conquered eastern regions." The Nazis hope this will be a further blow to Lithuanian dreams of freedom.

Further to eliminate Lithuanian leaders and possible fighters for freedom, the Germans planned the large-scale mobilization of Lithuanians for service against Russia where ability to defend their own country against the Germans would naturally be greatly reduced. Attempts to win the co-operation of popular Lithuanian generals failed.

Mobilization Formulas

German supply officers in Lithuania had received orders to prepare equipment for 100,000 Lithuanian soldiers.

Printing offices were already getting out mobilization formulas which stressed "voluntary entrance into the Lithuanian Militia," and at the same time threatened those who didn't join as traitors.

The German aim was to replace lost Germans on the Eastern front and weaken the Lithuanian people. Popular opposition to this plan of mobilization was so great that the Germans were forced to postpone the attempt until they could find a more suitable form of doing it.

German attempts to get work out of the Lithuanians by creating a labor service supported by large propaganda campaign failed to bring more than 6,000 volunteers, as dislike of the Russians has been transformed into dislike for the Germans.

Delay in the mobilization of Lithuanians was due partly to conflict within the German administration where two conceptions of policy toward Lithuania still are in strong conflict.

The more radical view is being taken by the civilian administration under Nazi Party men, the oppositional side being upheld by the military administration and the German High Command, which seems to have little sympathy with Germanization attempts and the effort to assassinate the Lithuanian national spirit.

For example, last year German civil and Nazi authorities forbade celebrations on Feb. 16, Lithuanian national holiday. Popular opposition resulted in enthusiastic celebrations despite the ban, beginning on the fifteenth with national banners flying in all cities and reaching a climax with the placing of wreaths on the tombs of the Unknown Soldier in Vilna and Kaunas.

German Army officials showed understanding sympathy for the national celebrations, and even joined in with them. Party men and the SS, extremely hostile, marched in armed units through the streets to show who was master. On the next day the SS arrested a number of patriots.

Party Men at Helm

Party men showed themselves in every way master of the situation and master of the Army despite the Army's sympathy for Lithuanian national feelings. Hence in Lithuania thinking people are fully aware that no change in policy toward their country can be expected from this conflict between Army and Party and put more hope in a favorable turn of world events.

The entire Lithuanian people are fully aware of the importance which the attitude of subjected people will play in their own liberation. Hence the thinking of all classes in Lithuania is dominated by two motives: One to wait until Naziism shall be beaten or weakened; two, patiently to prepare to oust the usurpers themselves.

The following conversation between a Lithuanian refugee returned to his country and a farm hand on his estate is typical of present mentality.

The farm hand said: "They will get it on the head from us some day."

"Who will?"

"The Germans, of course."

"How can we chase the Germans away if we haven't any weapons?"

"Sir, under the Bolsheviks we had only one machine gun hidden in our village. Now under the Germans we even have a tank hidden in a barn."

Spread of Religion In Baltic States

By Religious News Service

Stockholm, Feb. 12

A growing religious feeling is sweeping the Baltic States, and twice the present number of churches is needed to minister to the crowds seeking entrance, according to reports reaching Stockholm.

The rapidly mounting interest in religion, credited to the oppression being suffered by the Baltic peoples, has resulted in a serious Bible shortage.

The people in one Lettic village have erected a snow chapel to accommodate 100 persons. Worship services are held without benefit of heat in order to prevent the church from melting.

More Australians Volunteer For Allied Service Anywhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 12—The assumption that Australia lags behind others of the United Nations in its contributions to the war effort, because of its restrictions on military service abroad, has been quickly refuted in the course of Parliamentary debates over the bill for limited use of the Militia overseas.

Attorney General H. V. Evatt surprised Australians themselves by declaring that the number of Australians under arms in the three services exceeds 700,000.

He added: "That overall figure is the British equivalent of 4,250,000 men, the American equivalent of 13,250,000 men and the Canadian equivalent of 1,100,000 men.

Army Minister Francis M. Forde stated further that more than 70 per cent of men of Australia's fighting forces who are fit for combat service have volunteered for overseas duties and are available for use in the Allied cause in any part of the world.

There is reason to believe that this percentage will be substantially increased because applications for transfer from the Militia—Home Defense—forces to the Imperial force and Air Force have come in at a steady rate during the last six months and show no signs of diminishing.

Although the present bill for extending militia service to overseas duties strictly limits that service to territories immediately north of Australia, Mr. Evatt declared that the bill in its present form meets all demands likely to be made on Australia in the near future by those in charge of the grand strategy for the United Nations. "The plan," he said, "fulfills all needs of General MacArthur's strategy not only for the present but for a substantial period ahead. These needs aren't measured in any niggardly way. The extended area is a vast one and those who measure it on Mercator's projection will be grievously misled."

"Equally," it is wrong," he argued, "to hold out the chimera of immediate conquest of the vast area embraced by the present proposal. Grandiose schemes not based on any realistic and practical or common-sense assessment of agreed strategy and our present resources and available Allied resources will turn out to be a delusion and a snare, and may lead to utter disaster to Australia."

Many Australians are beginning to feel that if, as Mr. Evatt says, the present plan meets all needs of General MacArthur's strategy, there can hardly be the need of extending the area for militia service beyond that to which the Government pledged itself, as the Opposition would have it do.

It is too early to assert that the Government is as yet assured of the militia bill passing in its present from. It is assured of full support for the principle involved, but the limited nature of the extension of service is much criticized by the opposition. However, the oposition may accept the measure in a limited form in the belief that half a loaf is better than no bread. There has been so much pressure from constituencies that some oppositionists are now endeavoring to beat up support for amendments to the widening area, at least to take in all the Southwest Pacific Command.

The Sydney Morning Herald is strongly critical of what it describes as the "halting and unrealistic militia bill." Nevertheless, it adds: "It at least binds the Labor Party to the principle of conscription for military service outside Australia from which the Party cannot retreat."

It is the fear of a bitter "conscription election" which is holding back many who wish to see the scope of the bill extended.

On the other hand, there is the assumption that if the Government, in choosing the present area in which the militia is usable, has been influenced by the present strategic demands, it will be equally influenced if and when strategy demands action in a wider field.

With the principle established, the scope may reasonably be expected to be widened as military necessities dictate.

New York City's Schools Prepare for Book No. 2

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Distribution of War Ration Book No. 2, covering processed fruits, vegetables, soups and juices will be handled through the city's schools on Feb. 23, 24 and 25 with 35,000 teachers and aids acting as registrars, according to Dr. John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools.

Designation of 700 public schools, 400 parochial and 50 other institutions as registration centers has been made, and applicants are urged to go to the school nearest their home. Applicants also are urged to bring declaration forms properly filled out.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Postwar Planning Must Be Based on Justice And Fair Play, Says Violet Markham

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 12

Editor's Note: Violet Rosa Markham (Mrs. Carruthers), LL. D., F. R. Hist. S., F. R. G. S., J. P., who is the author of the following article, has, for years, been a leading figure among women in Britain. She was Lord Mayor of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, in 1927, has been a member of the Industrial Court since 1920, a member of the Unemployment Assistance Board since 1934 and its Deputy Chairman since 1937, and Chairman of the committee which recently issued the Report on Amenities and Welfare Conditions of the Three Women's Services (ATS, WRNS and WAAF).

By Violet Markham, J. P.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The world we want to build after the war can be no stereotyped place—different types of women will want different worlds within the framework of a wider whole. As I see it, there must be a common basis of justice and fair play for all worlds, but an infinite variety of expression above that basis. I am assuming of course that women are not out to make a world of special privilege for themselves where their own ideas may predominate, but that they are inspired by the ideal of the Great Society in which men and women work and share and plan together, each upholding and strengthening the other in a task which neither can accomplish singlehanded.

When peace comes there will be a great dispersal. Some women will want to go home, to marry and to rear a family; others will want to go on working. The homemakers, no less than the industrial, executive and artistic workers, are all alike essential to the well-being of the State. Especially for the homemakers there must be better recognition of what medieval writers would have called the "mystery" of housecraft, now for the first time given official recognition in the pages of the Beveridge Report. The future beckons hopefully to women. Its very difficulty is their opportunity. But they must be up and bestir themselves if the opportunities are to be seized and not allowed to slip when the hour of action comes. Talk alone will effect nothing.

Better Prepared This Time

Women will be far better equipped to help rebuild society after this war than they were after the last war. Few things have been more remarkable in the present struggle than the increased technical skill of women in industry, which has leapt ahead to an amazing degree. There is no wealth but work and whatever destruction of material wealth has taken place, Britain will emerge from the struggle enriched by the potential strength and skill developed in her women.

It is essential therefore to have a clear view of the desired objective. Full equality in citizenship and equal responsibility in the conduct of public affairs are basic principles in women's new outlook. Each sex has its special gifts and it is in the interest of society that the fullest specialization along the best lines should take place. It is unnecesary to stress the importance of women as mothers and homemakers and the supreme value of such specialization to the community. Decent homes with healthy mothers and healthy children are vital to the existence of the State. Neither should it be necessary in the year 1943 to add that childbearing and rearing, however intensive an occupation for a given period in a woman's life, does not occupy its entire span, or that her education should be directed on broad lines to giving her other interests beyond those of the home and to the fulfillment of her duties as a citizen.

Noted Woman's Advice

Florence Nightingale, when laying down rules for her nurses in the dawn of women's emancipation, wrote words of enduring wisdom on the relations of the sexes. She warned her charges to keep clear on the one hand of the jargon that urges women to do all that men do without regard as to whether it is the best they can do, and equally to avoid the jargon that urges them to do nothing that men do because it is men's work and they should be recalled to a sense of their duty as women. "You want to do the thing that is good, whether it is suitable for a woman or not," she continues.

Florence Nightingale's advice remains apposite today in view of some of the difficult questions which undoubtedly arise when men and women meet on the field of work. Woman's footing as an equal co-partner in the State is still precarious in spite of lip service paid to that equality. As an individual her capacities are different from those of men, and marriage and family life cut into her professional and industrial life in a way special to itself. Men and women share equally a large field of work where their talents and capacities are interchangeable, but the field has specialized sections devoted to either sex into which the other cannot and should not enter. The potential dislocation of regular employment due to the childbearing faculty in women still reacts on the difficult question of equal pay for equal work. If in the future, owing to unemployment and shortage of work, men regard women with any lurking grudge as competitors in a stricken field, snatching away the bread of their children, these adjustments will be difficult to make. If on the other hand we can work out an economic system of plenty which offers work and scope for all alike, adjustment would follow as a matter of course.

I spoke in a previous sentence of the new wealth which has been developed during the war thanks to the increased skill and capacity of women and the potential value of these things of the nation. "But when the men come home the women must stop working for there won't be enough jobs to go around." Already one hears this old defeatist cry due to the thralldom of an unimaginative economic system and undoubtedly these fears raise the whole question of the future. After the war are we to relapse into the world of international barriers of acute competitive industry, of profit, not consumption, as the test of production? Are we prepared in future to see wheat and cotton burned to keep up the price in one country while people go hungry and naked in another? Are we to regard national life as a closed cistern whose contents have to be jealously guarded and doled out cupful by cupful for fear the tank runs dry; or shall we look on life with all its creative powers as a fountain of being, ever uprising, ever inexhaustible in its response?

Pledges of Atlantic Charter

These things are neither hyperbole nor fancy. They are implicit in the fourth and fifth clauses of the Atlantic Charter in which the United States and Great Britain pledge themselves to secure for all nations access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world and to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field. If the world is rationally organized after the war, if trade barriers are not allowed to stultify international relations or states be permitted to carry on guerrilla warfare behind their custom houses, then a ruined and devastated world has work to be done to absorb all the skill and labor of the men and all the skill and labor of the women.

Few people will be concerned to deny that unbridled nationalism and high tariffs were among the causes which helped to set alight the present conflagration. Nationalism in the sense of individuality is a precious thing, giving warmth and color and variety to mankind. Few prospects could be more dreary than the vision of a uniform world, all thinking and speaking alike. But nationalism in the violent and aggressive sense bears a heavy weight of responsibility for the miseries we endure today, and no principle calls for greater purging and restatement. Co-operation, not isolation and self-sufficiency, will prove the moral no less than the political touchstone of the future.

Twelfth of 30 articles

'Food Diaries' Serve as Poll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Woodward, Okla.

This county of Woodward is one of 58 counties in 45 States in which housewives are helping the Government find out what kinds of foods are most popular with folks throughout the country. Altogether some 5,000 women, it is learned, are keeping "food diaries" for this purpose. Eighty-two of them are cooperating in this county.

It is a "sampling plan," a sort of Gallup Poll. The Government wants the information particularly for use in working out and administering the point system of food rationing.

In this county one-half of the women keeping the diaries live in Woodward city and other towns of the county, with the remaining 41 out on the farms and ranches. It may be presumed that this ratio holds good everywhere.

The "sampling plan," like the Gallup Poll, seeks to get a cross-section of opinion on whatever information may be wanted. The data is collected through the representatives of the research department of the United States Census Bureau, and the food data is asked by OPA. Every house in Woodward County, for instance, has a code number, and the persons from whom information is sought are selected by the code numbers and not by names.

Thus is the "sampling plan" established. Through a cross-section of the people of a county a "sample" is obtained of what foods people are buying to eat, no matter what the prices. Each woman has approximately a 30-day supply of diary sheets, on which she keeps her daily purchases of all foods, including milk and whatever she may buy from the peddler at her door. No attention is given whatever to the foods on hand which she may have canned herself. It's just what is being bought now.

A splendid example of the women thus selected to keep the food diaries, is Mrs. Harry Lynch, of Woodward, a young attractive mother of two boys—9 and 4 years old, and hearty eaters. The older boy is in school. Her husband has a good position as an accountant. Their residence is in the most desirable section of the city, their five-room house is sensibly and well furnished. They constitute a fine type of the American family.

"I did not think, to start with," she said, "that I would want to keep this food diary. I didn't want to accept, but now I am glad I did. It proves to be interesting." Her diary sheet for the day, when she was interviewed, showed that she had bought a dozen oranges, a 16-ounce loaf of bread (unsliced), two quarts of milk, a two-pound pot roast of beef, three cans of corn and three cans of milk substitute for use in cooking. She believes the family grocery bill—they run an account at a store—will total from $45 to $48 a month.

What Mrs. Lynch and the other 81 Woodward County women buy, together with similar numbers in the other 57 selected counties of the United States, will give OPA a good idea of what foods and how much of them are being bought by the people of the entire country.

Not only is this information sought in connection with the point rationing system, but on the results also, it is understood, may be determined to a great degree at least just how much food may be counted on for the armed forces of this country and to provide under lend-lease to England and the other allied countries.

The frankfurter is no longer just a between-time snack. It has taken an important place on menus today. The top picture illustrates a variation of its use with baked beans, and the accompanying article gives complete instructions. The lower picture illustrates "South of the Border," a recipe also found in the accompanying article.

Budget 'Points' Before Buying

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the point rationing system scheduled to go into effect March 1, all of us who are responsible for buying food and planning meals for our families will encounter a new experience when we spend our point stamps for the first time. But it will not be difficult to shop with points, if the experience of our British cousins is any indication. In England, according to the reports of reliable observers who studied the point system there, housewives have come to welcome point rationing, calling it "fair shares."

The secret of shopping under the new rationing system, according to government food experts, is the careful and consistent budgeting of food points along with food money. This means a second column in your food budget book.

One plan, suggested by Uncle Sam, is budgeting food points on a weekly basis. First, you must compute the total point allotment for your family in any given ration period. (Each person will be allowed 48 points for each period.) Then you divide the total for the period by the number of weeks in the period and come up with the total number of points you will have to spend in one week. In general, each ration period will run one month. In that case, for a family of five the total point allotment for a period would be 240 points—or about 53 points per week.

Make List First

With this in mind, the next step is the planning of your shopping list. This should be done before you go to the store. Point values for each type of food and each size of container will be announced by the government during the "freeze" on rationed foods, Feb. 20 to March 1. The point values will be published in the newspapers, and you can clip a list for your own reference. Incidentally, a friend of ours has already made a cellophane envelope in which to keep her point list. She plans to tack it up in a convenient spot over her desk where it will be kept clean and ready to use.

With the point list before you, you can make up your shopping list. After you have listed all the point-rationed foods and the quantities you expect to buy during the week, you can do any arithmetical juggling necessary. Obviously, the more high-point foods you use, the smaller the actual quantity of food you can buy. The more low-point foods you use, the farther your ration stamps will stretch.

Be sure to include all of the canned soups, juices, canned, bottled and frozen fruits and vegetables, and dried fruits you expect to buy. Then, after filling in the point value for each item if you have overspent your allowance, you can make substitutions, using more of the low-point foods and saving points by dropping some of the point-expensive ones.

Use Unrationed Substitutes

And, says Uncle Sam, buy only those rationed foods for which you cannot get unrationed substitutes. If you have never used commercially canned foods but have relied on the ones you have canned at home, don't buy the commercial foods just because you have a ration book. That, says the government, is an important way to make sure we can continue to ship our fighting men and allies the food they need to win this war.

While budgeting points, we are urged to conserve our home stocks of commercially-processed foods—the ones we shall have to declare at the time we register for War Ration Book Two. Smart homemakers will use them as carefully as possible—just as carefully as if they were using point stamps every time they take something from a convenient pantry shelf.

In this way, through the budgeting of your point stamps and the judicious use of your canned foods, you can be sure that you will have enough to eat—an adequate diet for every member of the family.

Frankfurters for the Main Dish

By Fredrika D. Borchard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Circuses and picnics and wayside stands, hot dogs and soda pop, and automobiles whizzing by. The great American scene. Wasn't it grand while it lasted! But the scene looks different now. And the hot dog no longer is a between-time snack. It again becomes the focal point of the well-cooked meal.

The frankfurter may be boiled, broiled, fried or baked. The least flavorsome of these is the boiled frank, but there is much to be said in its favor. For one thing, it doesn't need watching; just prick the skin, drop it into boiling water, and fish it out a few minutes later. A little over-cooking or under-cooking doesn't particularly matter. Also, the flavor is milder.

There are a number of other ways to use an extra frankfurter or two. And in all these "salvage ideas" a left-over cooked frank can pinch hit fairly well for the raw one suggested. Add the sausage, minced, to mashed potato or codfish cakes, and fry or bake as usual. Use the same idea to add variety and savor to the chopped meat or hamburger steak.

Or chop a frankfurter or two to add to the stuffing for eggplant. And of course frankfurters are good, chopped or ground, and scrambled with eggs. Slice the frankfurters lengthwise, halve the slices, and brown on top of a casserole of baked beans or spaghetti or sauerkraut. Or chop them coarsely, brown them in a little bacon fat, drippings or butter, and pour them over mashed potatoes or plain boiled noodles.

Plain boiled (or broiled or baked or fried) frankfurters have a natural affinity for hot or cold potato salad, or for sauerkraut or baked beans. An interesting variation of the latter idea is shown in the accompanying illustration. The frankfurters are split all the way down to, but not through, the skin on the opposite side, then laid, split side up, in a baking pan. Spread with mustard, tomato catchup, chili sauce, or piccalilli, and pile as high as you can with baked beans. Put a couple of tablespoons of seasoned hot water in the bottom of the baking dish, cover, and bake in a moderate oven for 15 minutes, uncover, and bake until beans are browned.

A picturesque, inexpensive, and delicious dish is

Frankfurter Crown

1 lb. frankfurters
4 cups poultry stuffing (depending on size of crown desired)
½ cup coarsely chopped nuts (peanuts will do)

Butter or grease the inside of a spring form. Mix the nuts with the well-seasoned dressing, and put half of it into the form. Split the frankfurters lengthwise, halve the slices, and snip a piece off the end of each one. Stand the franks upright inside the mold, rounded sides out and resting against the mold. If there are any left over, cut them into lengths the size of the snipped-off ends. Put half of these bits on the dressing already in the mold, add the remainder of the stuffing, pressing it into the crevices between the sausages to help hold them upright. Top with the rest of the sausage bits and bake in a moderate oven for about half an hour. Remove to hot serving platter, and slide off the sides of the mold very carefully.

The crown may be surrounded by small browned potatoes, and flanked at either end by sauerkraut or spinach or cabbage.

For that occasional meal that calls for something tangy and tempting, yet kind to the budget, why not concoct this

Tamale Sausage Loaf

1 cup corn cut from cob (or canned kernel corn)
2 cups cubed tomatoes
4 or 5 frankfurters, chopped
1 green pepper, coarsely chopped
1 medium sized onion, chopped fine
½ clove garlic, minced
2 tablespoons drippings
½ cup cornmeal
1 raw egg
2 or 3 sweet gherkins sliced wafer thin, the slices halved or quartered.
salt, chili powder, Worcestershire sauce, sage and mace or nutmeg.

Sauté the onion and garlic in drippings until they just begin to color. Add tomato, corn, and sausage, and cook over slow heat for five minutes. Add cornmeal and chopped pepper, and continue the slow cooking, stirring occasionally, for another five minutes. Add pickles and beaten egg and season very generously. Pour into a well-greased loaf pan and bake in moderate oven until firm and browned. Serve plain, or with tomato sauce or cheese sauce.

There is a natural affinity between green peppers, rice, frankfurters and economy, as witness this easily assembled treat called

South of the Border

4 large green peppers
4 frankfurters
1½ cups boiled rice
1 tablespoon grated onion
2 tablespoons drippings
2 slices bacon (buttered crumbs may be substituted)
tomato juice or meat broth
seasoning to taste

Slice the frankfurters and sauté them and the grated onion in drippings for a couple of minutes. Add rice and seasoning and just enough broth or tomato juice to bind them together. Pile into the peppers, put them into a baking pan, and pour a little hot seasoned water (or tomato juice or broth) around them. Bake for 15 minutes, basting once or twice, then top with ½ slice bacon, or with buttered crumbs, and continue baking until peppers are tender and tops are browned.

Willkie in Talk to GOP Women Hits Regime's Spending Policy

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie said last night that the national debt might reach $300,000,000,000 before the war's end and declared there was little likelihood that the present Administration would be able to solve the problem it presented.

In an address prepared for the annual Lincoln's Day banquet of the Women's Republican Club of Indianapolis, Mr. Willkie asked how the country was going to meet the burden while expanding "our economy beyond our fundamental social obligations," and declared:

"I have not heard many practical suggestions from the Administration, and I do not think we are apt to hear many.

"For the fact is that, until it went into war production, this Administration was never able to generate a national income of even a hundred billion dollars.

"It produced instead mounting debts and unemployment. And if it could not solve our economic problems in the relatively easy conditions preceding the war, there is little chance that it will be able to solve those problems in the exceedingly difficult conditions that will follow.

"It is a foregone conclusion that an administration whose principal recourse before the war was to increase the debt, will find an even greater increase of the debt its recourse after the war."

Recession and the Boom

The 1940 Republican presidential candidate asserted that perhaps for a brief time after the conflict there "may be a brief period of economic recession . . . Then will probably come a boom period."

"But," he continued, "it will be a boom largely of domestic origin and of immediate essential foreign reconstruction. Sooner or later, however, American industry will catch up with the demand. When that happens, unless the situation is handled with wisdom and foresight by able, understanding men, there is apt to be a repetition of the old postwar depression cycle—millions of men laid off, business bankrupt and a great wave of despair sweeping over the people.

"Then, if those who know no solution but Government spending are in power, they will propose new billions of Government debt, and our free stystem will meet its ultimate crisis. For if debt is materially increased and restrictive economic and unwise monetary policies are pursued, our only possible solution will be a semi-socialist state."

Harmony and Co-operation

Mr. Willkie said the solution lay "in expansion and development within our borders and in the marshaling of all our economic forces — agriculture, management and capital in harmony and co-operation."

He declared "an enormous multiplicity of markets for goods and manufactures of all sorts" would result if America co-operated politically and economically with other peoples, traded with them; and showed them methods for their own development.

Asserting that this "should be a challenge to Republicans," Mr. Willkie said it was time to put an end to misconceptions he said were formed of Republicans by the party's opposition.

He said the Republican had been portrayed as "a socially unconscious hide-bound conservative, or even a reactionary . . . a narrow unknowing nationalist and the end of the world will come if he is elected to power . . . against everything—except possibly, against sin."

"It's a good thing that we can laugh at these misconceptions," he said.

Collective Bargaining

Mr. Willkie urged Republicans to lead in the renewal of trade treaties and lend-lease "as temporary incidents in our conception of tomorrow's economic world structure."

Also, he declared that "there must never again be any question of the right of workers to bargain collectively through representatives of their choosing, or of the fundamental right of all our citizens to be free of racial discriminations. . . . We must not listen to the strident voices that would argue otherwise seeking to divide us into groups and to separate management from labor and both from agriculture."

". . . All groups racial and economic," he declared, "are interdependent, not antagonistic. And we must recognize that we, through our Government, have a duty toward every citizen in this land to protect him or her against economic calamity. For every citizen owes to every other citizen basic protection against the hazards of unemployment, old age, accident, and ill health."

Lincoln Would Be 'Astonished' At Today's 'Bossism' in U. S.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (AP)—Abraham Lincoln would be "sorry" and "astonished" at today's "blatant bureaucracy and bossism which seek to rule in this country," says Illinois' Governor, Dwight H. Green.

In a Lincoln Day speech extolling the great emancipator on the eve of his 134th birth anniversary, Governor Green asserted that winning the war was the nation's foremost consideration, but there were "two particularly imminent dangers to our liberty on the home front—bureaucracy and bossism."

Governor Green declared that "bossism is much older in American life than the institution of bureaucracy," but it "had little effect on national life until it entered an unholy agreement with the federal bureaucracy 10 years ago." . . .

Through the alliance, the Governor said at a dinner sponsored by the G. O. P. State Central Committee, millions of Americans not living in large cities have been made "vassals of corrupt political machines which they have no power to choose or refuse.

"Bureaucracy and bossism, working hand in hand, have built for themselves during the last 10 years a domain of wealth and power that has never been known in history, except perhaps, in ancient Rome.

"I could name cities and name names to show the extent of bossism throughout America; but that should not be necessary when we have here in Chicago probably one of the most powerful, corrupt and vicious forms of bossism to be found anywhere in free America. . . ."

Describing Lincoln as "one of us, who rose from the soil of our pioneer Prairie State to save his country, Governor Green declared that "I cannot but help think with what sorrow, what astonishment would that great humanitarian view the blatant bureaucracy and bossism which seek to rule in this country today, and with what horror would he see the grasping power-hungry bosses and bureaucracy."

He said that "the best and perhaps only solution to the bureaucracy-bossism problem lies with the Republican Party—the party of Abraham Lincoln."

Lacy Days of St. Valentine

This time of year with its current crop of star-spangled banner befluttered Valentines and satin padded hearts filled with chocolates and bon bons, always brings nostalgic memories of the time when Valentine's Day was really an event in our lives.

The Valentine Box in grade school began about a week or ten days ahead of the big day, followed by abundant artistic expression with yards of red, white, and sometimes gold paper.

Next came the party, at a nickel a head for refreshments, same usually being candy hearts on which were printed "Be Mine," "Ever Thine," and "I Love You."

Boys and girls of model department were chosen as postmaster and letter carriers. The party usually began in the middle of the afternoon just early enough to pass up the story hour but too late to miss arithmetic.

The Party in School

The letter carriers ran up and down the aisles with everything from homemade cardboard versions (which Teacher had encouraged) to frothy things that must have cost as much as 10 cents. Some of them carried a shy "I Like You" sort of message, some of them were decidedly sticky in sentiment, and of course there were the inevitable comic Valentines. Most of the contents of the box, however, were the penny, paper folded heart variety with discreet "friendly Valentine" messages. The discreet ones usually bore the bold signatures of the senders, the "Be My Valentine" ones were usually signed "Guess Who" in poorly disguised handwriting, and a few, particularly the sticky ones, were "from your secret admirer."

After the party ended at school we always went home to see how our fortunes fared there. For, there was always (we hoped) the neighborhood beau who shoved a white envelope under the door, rang the bell, and ran like everything. Of course his message was signed "Guess Who?" or bore the more mysterious lone "?"

More Prosaic Times

It was only the other day that we discovered by reading a dispatch from the greeting card industry that our "Guess Who" suitor wasn't at all original. For we learned that as far back as the early 1800's young men left gifts on the door steps of young ladies they were courting with an unsigned Valentine note attached. Sometimes he would attach his Valentine to an apple or an orange and coyly toss it through an open window of his sweetheart's home. The 17th and 18th centuries saw the Valentine taking shape with designs such as we know them and Valentine sending from the 18th century to the last quarter of the 19th was done in all seriousness—for the handsome missives were considered a proposal of marriage.

Implications of the average Valentine are not as serious today, for they are sent literally by the tons and are surpassed in volume only by Christmas cards. They haven't changed much except that the war has left its mark with cupids trailing red white and blue banners or carrying flags. There are special sentiments for soldiers reading "Your Time May Belong to the U. S. A.—But Your Heart Belongs to Me." And in tune with the times "There's no Blackout on My Love," and "I'll Conserve on Everything but Love For You, Sweetheart."

B. S.

HELP FOR YOUR BUTTER RATION!

S-T-R-E-T-C-H ¼ lb. Butter into ½ lb. Spread with KNOX Gelatine

KNOX SPREAD
Patent Applied For

1 teaspoonful Knox Gelatine
1 tablespoonful cold water
¼ pound butter
¼ teaspoonful salt
½ cup evaporated milk

1. Soften gelatine in the cold water.
2. Dissolve thoroughly over hot water.
3. Cut butter into small pieces and heat over hot water until soft enough to beat, *but do not melt the butter.*
4. Add dissolved gelatine and salt to the milk. Gradually whip milk into butter with a Dover (or rotary) egg beater or electric mixer until milk does not separate.
5. Add coloring, if desired.
6. Pack in dish or container and place in refrigerator until hard. Keep in refrigerator when not in use.

Note: For making 1 lb. spread with ½ lb. butter—follow same directions, but double the ingredients called for in the ¼ lb.

For making 2 lbs. spread with 1 lb. butter, follow same procedure as above, using 1 envelope Knox Gelatine, ½ cup cold water, 1 lb. butter, 1 teaspoonful salt, and one large can evaporated milk.

Note: Fresh milk may be substituted for evaporated milk, in same proportions and following same procedure (using preferably top of a quart bottle), in which case you would soften the gelatine in milk instead of water. In making two pounds of spread, you would use 1 pint of fresh milk.

The above recipe may also be used for Oleomargarine.

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Chungking's View on Help: Planes Alone Not Enough

Continued from Page 1

sions, or about one quarter of the total Japanese Army of about 110 divisions.

China's modern equipment like artilley, tanks, and armored cars is roughly estimated to be about one seventh to one fifth of what the Japanese Army possesses altogether.

Of Japan's air force not much less than one tenth is supposed to be in China at present.

Japan Busy Elsewhere

But those parts of Japan's land and air power will most likely still prove a formidable fighting force when they are put to the task of an all-out defensive against Chinese counterattacks, even if the Chinese were strongly supported by Allied air forces.

The relative inactivity of the Japanese in China during the last few years, and particularly since the outbreak of the Pacific War, must not be misunderstood.

In some regards it is definitely a sign of weakness, that in so far as large numbers of seasoned soldiers have been replaced by raw recruits as the Japanese tank and air forces have been greatly diminished and as the Japanese have been ordered to be most thrifty with their use of ammunition in China.

But the raw Japanese recruits are steadily being trained in a very realistic manner in skirmishes with Chinese regulars and guerrillas. Relatively large cadres are practicing with whatever modern equipment there is left and also in co-ordination with the remaining air force so that future reinforcements of armaments could probably be used without delay and the Japanese stocks of ammunition in China may be supposed to be still fairly large.

Large Japanese Reserves

Moreover, large Japanese reserves, not only of modern equipment but also of fully equipped divisions and of aircraft, are still available in Japan proper, Formosa, and Manchuria. It is regarded as certain that Tokyo would not hesitate to bring them into play when the time comes to defend the Japanese positions in China.

Communications by land and by sea are very much easier within the Chinese war theater than with any other front on which the Japanese will have to defend themselves, and thousands of tons of supplies could probably still be brought into China every day even at a time when the growing shipping shortage will make it extremely difficult for the Japanese to maintain large forces on more distant fronts in the Pacific.

The Chinese Army is infinitely greater numerically than the Japanese Army, but its size and the fighting spirit that may be expected to rise higher to a concerted counteroffensive will probably be the only factors in which the Chinese Army will be more than a match for the enemy forces.

It is no secret that rifles and possibly light machine guns are either relatively scarce or largely lacking in the Chinese armies.

Way Must Be Opened

The cadres which have been trained with available reserves of heavy modern equipment and which could therefore use Allied supplies as soon as they come in may be greater than some people suppose, but those cadres will probably still be relatively small in comparison with the task they have to face.

But the most important factor is that the way for bringing in such equipment has first to be opened. A plenitude of Allied aircraft could certainly give most valuable support to China's vast masses of infantry, but it seems that it could scarcely be relied upon to cancel out and overcompensate whatever air forces the Japanese may be able to muster and at the same time make good the Chinese deficiency in tanks and heavy and light guns. The reopening of the Burma Road would certainly help very much in supplying Chinese land forces with equipment, especially since it can be expected that the transport capacity of the Burma-China highway, which was relatively small before it was cut off (only several hundred tons per day), will be increased to a consideable extent.

Second Step Needed

But apart from the fact that the transport capacity to China via Burma will be much smaller than Japan's transport capacity to the China theater it must not be overlooked that the terminus of the Burma-China highway is very far from the front lines and that the distance, too, has to be covered by road.

In consequence of all this it is evident that the Chinese are right in claiming strong Allied air support, absolutely vital though it is for preparing large-scale land offensive, is no more than a first step.

The greatest possible supply of modern technical equipment for the Chinese land forces would be the second step. But further measures will be necessary after the reconquest of Rangoon.

Ports of French Indo-China and possibly around the China coast itself would have to be reopened by Allied naval and air forces in order to really suffice for the Chinese armies. This in turn will presuppose the whittling down of Japanese naval and air strength to a considerable extent.

Blockade Must Be Cut

The Chinese who are rightly stressing the magnitude of the task of a decisive counterattack by land do not mean to minimize the urgency of supplying China in the meantime, first by air and later across the Burma Road.

On the contrary they want to make it clear that the different stages of Allied preparation for the final Chinese counteroffensive must be given equal emphasis.

In the first stage sufficient air forces and supplies must be sent to China to strengthen its armies for participation in the joint Allied reconquest of Burma.

In the second stage assistance in these two respects must be greatly increased in order to enable the Chinese forces to take similar cooperative action on other fronts to prepare for the opening up of further avenues of supply, and finally to break the Japanese blockade of China.

This would be the prerequisite for throwing the Japanese out of their last strong positions on the Continent if they should still be holding o nto them after the loss of naval and air superiority.

Japanese Claims

By the Associated Press

The Japanese claimed Thursday that fighting in China in 1942 cost the Chinese 260,805 killed and 124,407 prisoners, with only 8,400 Japanese soldiers killed.

The report, broadcast by the Japanese radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said Japanese forces last year engaged 3,867,000 Chinese troops. About 50 important Japanese military operations occurred, involving about 2,500 separate combats, it added.

Argentine Official Target of Shot

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina Feb. 12 (AP)—Police have announced that a school instructor named Pedro Vergez surrendered in the company of his lawyer and confessed he fired on Justice and Education Minister Guillermo Rothe outside Rothe's home Feb. 10.

Authorities refused to give any information on a motive for the attack.

Señor Rothe, a long-time member of President Castillo's National Democrat Party which supports the policy of "prudent neutrality," is among those prominently mentioned as candidates for next September's presidential election.

In a statement published in La Nacion Feb. 10, President Castillo discouraged a suggestion advanced in some political quarters that he might be a candidate to succeed himself at the election.

The Argentine Constitution provides that the President cannot be elected to a second successive term, but some politicians have contended that this would not bar President Castillo, since he was elected Vice-President and took his present office on the passing of President Ortiz.

Chinese 'Columnists' Woo Wang's Men Away

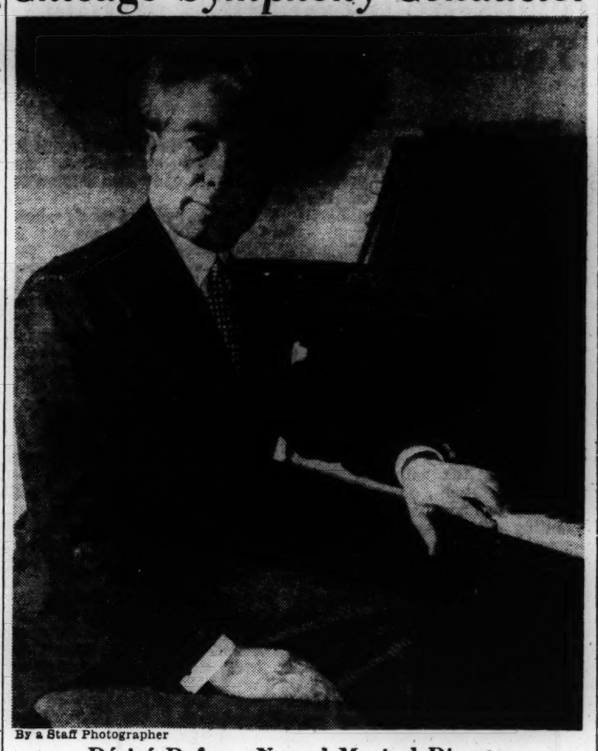
By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Feb. 12

The army of 300,000 men which the puppet Nanking regime of Wang Ching-wei claims to have organized in Occupied China is threatening to boomerang against the Japanese, a Chinese military spokesman said Feb. 11.

He described it as an untrained, ill-equipped group brought into an army at the instigation of the Japanese. However, Free Chinese have filtered into it and are persuading an increasing number to desert to Free China, the spokesman said.

Chicago Symphony Conductor



By a Staff Photographer

Désiré Defauw Named Musical Director

Désiré Defauw, Belgian violinist and formerly one of Europe's leading conductors, has been appointed Musical Director and Conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Edward L. Ryerson, President of the Orchestra Association, has announced. Dr. Defauw has been Director of Concert Symphoniques in Montreal.

All Essential Civilian Travel By Rail Seen Moved in '43

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There will be room on the nation's rail lines for all essential civilian travel during 1943 despite heavier demands on the railroads by the public and the military.

This assurance came from Z. G. Hopkins, representing the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations in a recent address in Newton, Iowa. Mr. Hopkins does say, however, that this should not be taken to mean that everybody, everywhere, will at all times have all the transportation available that they desire. It does mean, he said, that after giving direct war traffic the preferential movement that military considerations compel, the railroads also will be able to carry the essential civilian traffic that now seems in sight, about as was done in 1942.

"There is capacity in sight to handle such a load," he continued. "With direct war load heavier than now is anticipated, though, it will be reasonable to expect present standards of civilian services to be affected accordingly."

Forecasting a freight load increase of about 12 per cent and a passenger rise of 20 per cent over last year, Mr. Hopkins saw no recurrence of the dangerous transportation conditions that developed during World War I.

"The heavier traffic load this year," he pointed out, "will require not only further advances in the transportation efficiency of the railroads, but continued and intensified co-operation of shippers, and the general public, in obtaining the greatest possible use of all available equipment and facilities, without which last year's job could not have been performed so satisfactorily."

Mr. Hopkins said that transportation efficiency of the railroads reached an all-time high last year. He predicted that it would reach new highs this year.

"Co-operation of the users of transportation in securing increased use of all available facilities was never before as effective as it was in 1942," Mr. Hopkins declared, adding that "it surely will be increasingly helpful this year."

Women 'Trainmen'

The Pennsylvania Railroad is employing women as passenger trainmen on its suburban trains, replacing employees who have entered the armed forces. The uniform of the new women train employees consistts of a fitted blue coat with "P. R. R." insignia on the lapels, plain blue skirt, white shirt, four-in-hand tie and a natty blue trainman's coat. About 30 women already have been trained for the job and are being placed on Philadelphia suburban trains and Baltimore and Harrisburg locals as they are equipped with uniforms. Already 27,000 Pennsylvania Railroad men are serving in the armed forces and more than 10,000 women have been employed to help fill their jobs.

Maids on Seaboard

Maids are being added to the crews of Seaboard Railway trains as quickly as they can be trained for the positions. At Seaboard headquarters in Norfolk, Va., it was said they are to augment the porter service now provided, and are required, due to increased traffic, to care for the comfort of passengers. This innovation is being made on a system-wide basis, instead of porter service being enlarged, as part of Seaboard's program to employ women, for the duration of the war, in positions normally filled by men.

Hill 102: Why Stalingrad Didn't Fall

Continued from Page 1

when General Chuikoff told us the story he hadn't had time to make all the details clear.

The Germans held both ridges of the hill for a short time in September but Gen. Alexander Rodimtseff intervened with picked storm troops and recaptured Mamayev Kurgan about Sept. 16. After this important success General Rodimtseff handed over the positions to another Guards division commanded by Col. Niholai Batiuk.

Several days later the Germans resumed their furious attacks and recaptured Mamayev Kurgan, but Colonel Batiuk recovered quickly and dislodged the Germans from a large part of the hill. Thereafter the front shifted backward and forward daily a hundred yards with both sides suffering heavy losses.

Belonged to Both Sides

Mamayev Kurgan belonged neither to the Russians nor the Germans, or, what is the same thing, it belonged to both. Such was the situation by the end of September, and General Chuikoff described it to us as a Pyrrhic victory.

When we visited this battlefield its slopes were covered with ice and snow. It used to be a favorite afternoon walk for Stalingrad workers, but now it was a wilderness of destruction. We kept strictly to the narrow foot tracks through the mine fields which are still alive. I picked up a German song sheet and tried to imagine soldiers singing anything at all in such a place.

Mamayev Kurgan means literally burial mound of Mamai. Khan Mamai was one of the generals of the Tatar invasion but this hill couldn't have been created artificially even by the whole Golden Horde and their horses. Anyway Mamai led the Tatars in their military disaster of Kulikovo Field on the Don in the fourteenth century and wouldn't deserve a monument.

In Days of the Tatars

Most probably this name is part of some local legend from time when the Tatars had their headquarters on the Volga some distance from the site where the Russians later built Tsarytsin, original nucleus of Greater Stalingrad. Mamayev Kurgan isn't the only name which harmonizes with the scene of one of the most decisive battles in history.

There is Red October, the former gunworks where the Russians and Germans fought with knives, spades, and bayonets for months in the scrap heaps. And there is "Barricades," another factory named in honor of revolutionary history. But the names of other battle sites like Bathhouse, Gulley, the Intourist Hotel Department Store, sounded incongruous.

Ultimatum in Leaflets

After the encirclement of the German Sixth Army the Russians dropped thousands of leaflets on Mamayev Kurgan with terms of an ultimatum, but we only found three.

The Germans on Mamayev Kurgan continued resistance after Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus was taken prisoner, and the Soviets dropped new leaflets with a picture of the Field Marshal among Soviet Commanders. This leaflet and the ultimatum leaflet are in great demand among memento hunters, but they are practically unobtainable.

The battle of Mamayev Kurgan ended when the general battle of Stalingrad ended—in the first days of February. From the end of September the front was more or less stable, with the Russians holding the first higher ridge and the Germans holding the second lower ridge.

Shellproof Water Towers

Climbing the second ridge we saw why the Germans held on so long. Here were two water towers with ferroconcrete walls of great thickness and completely shellproof.

From a distance they looked like bastions 10 centuries old, but they were built only a few years ago like most structures in Stalingrad.

In some places whisker mines still protruded from the frozen soil around them. The Russians finally took the towers by storm in old style after digging deep shelter trenches up to their walls.

These towers are only a few yards apart and between them is an iron-laddered pit containing apparatus for regulating the flow of water. Needless to say there were no signs of water anywhere except in the form of ice and snow.

If any military engineer wants to build something good in fortifications let him come to Stalingrad and see those water towers. They defied powerful Russian artillery operating on the other side of the Volga under Major General Pozharski.

'Freedoms' Stamps Go to President

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 12

President Roosevelt's stamp collection was augmented today by a sheet of 100 of the new one-cent "Four Freedoms" stamps which he purchased at a ceremony in his office.

Africa Moves Now Seen As One Campaign

Continued from Page 1

as deputy commander in chief, the outcome of British proposals, has the unqualified approval of both American and British staff chiefs.

As for Gen. Henri Giraud's French force, it is being placed after some reluctance on the part of the French High Command, under British Gen. V. Anderson.

The French Army here can play only a limited role, chiefly along lines of communication, until supplied with and trained to use modern equipment. This is being provided by the United States and Britain as fast as transport difficulties allow.

General Alexander's new post as General Eisenhower's Deputy Commander in Chief puts him, as regards land operations, in charge of both General Anderson's First Army and General Montgomery's Eighth Army.

Cunningham Post May Grow

Admiral Cunningham's new post in charge of naval operations in the whole Mediterranean is likely to become even more important than it is now when elimination of the Axis from North Africa leads to opening the next phase of the war.

Air Marshal Tedder's command over United Nations air forces all over the Mediterranean zone has been adjusted to that of Air Commander Maj. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz in the North African theater. This is interpreted to mean in fact that General Spaatz will carry out Air Marshal Tedder's requirements, unless otherwise needed by General Eisenhower, though General Spaatz is a commander in his own right.

No serious difficulty is envisaged concerning this or other matters resembling it in the new organization, since, considering the unbounded opportunities for inharmony and naturally divergent lines of approach to many questions, the Americans and British have worked well together here—though both have made mistakes provoking criticism.

The new command plan is designed to permit maximum fluidity in Allied fighting resources so that requisite weight can be applied where and when needed in the quickest time and the smoothest way.

Need for Elasticity

An illustration of need for such elasticity is the fact, now disclosable, that it was a night fighter detachment, hurriedly called up, that undertook defense of all Allied supply centers before British detachments were in effective action in North Africa.

They took Axis raiders completely by surprise. They foiled the night attacks, to which the Axis switched over after the daylight defenses of the Allies had improved, they, and the night fighters subsequently brought from Britain, made it possible to keep open vital ports and supply bases. At the same time they fortified the morale of the mixed population of North Africa, which was experiencing a strain of night bombing for the first time.

The bringing up of those night fighters was not nearly such a simple matter as it would be under the new command system which gives the men actually controlling the operations direct access to the entire pool of resources of the whole Mediterranean area.

Follows Outline

The installation of General Alexander as Deputy Commander follows the policy outlined at the inception of the joint campaign.

Formerly, Deputy Commander in Chief was United States Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark, who knew the Allies' plans and was to have commanded the campaign if the need arose—although he and General Eisenhower flew the same plane to get here and so took the chance of being eliminated simultaneously.

Now those secret plans have been to a great extent realized and the campaign takes on new character with retreat of General Field Marshal Rommel into the Tunisian coastal corridor.

Marshal Rommell now faces the prospect of being crushed between the British Eighth and First Armies. He is in the position that is the strategists nightmare, having supply lines running parallel with an enemy front line. He is in danger of having his communications severed by a thrust that would carry the Allied army to the coast of eastern Tunisia.

Meanwhile, the Eighth Army is winding itself up for a fresh advance and the First Army is fighting a series of small engagements to deny Marshal Rommel more elbow room than he has already.

Matter of Time

Elimination of Axis forces in North Africa is now only a matter of time. But it may be quite a long time, because the Germans steadily have been pouring supplies and reinforcements into Tunisia since mid-November.

The Allies have been doing the same thing over far longer and more difficult communication lines.

The Allies' enormous build-up in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, however, provides a firm base for subsequent operations that, will carry the war toward Italy and Germany and start to free the occupied lands.

The primary concern of the readjusted command, however, is to do by strength in Tunisia what General Anderson failed to do by speed, when obliged to halt short of Bizerte and Tunis.

To this end, General Eisenhower is prepared to throw in every available combat soldier under General Alexander's command.

American units thus employed will be as big as possible in order to insure maximum command of American men by American officers. But General Eisenhower makes no reservation on this score at all. He himself commands more British forces than American.

Quintuplets to Sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in English

TORONTO, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Dionne quintuplets can sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" in English and, furthermore, will do so when they go to Superior, Wis., next May 9 to christen the "Quint Fleet"—five ships built by the United States Maritime Commission for Great Britain under lend-lease.

Assurance on this point was given by Premier Gordon Conant of Ontario when a member of the Provincial Parliament asked what language the famous children would use as they christened, respectively, the Marie Dionne, Emelie Dionne, Cecille Dionne, Annette Dionne, and Yvonne Dionne.

"I am sorry that question was interjected," replied the Premier to the accompaniment of cries of "Oh! Oh!" from the benches.

"I am able to say this:. The children will sing the American national anthem in English, at least."

The matter was dropped at that point. The question of whether the Dionne girls, of French-Canadian parentage, should speak only the French of their parents or be educated in both languages has been much discussed in Canada.

Premier Conant said officials of the United States government would be invited to attend the quintuple launching, as well as members of the Ontario government. It will be the quintuplets' first visit to the United States.

The quintuplets have made two trips to Toronto, but they have never been out of the Dominion. They will sell their autographs before and after the launchings, with the proceeds going to charity.

Buffalo Mayor Acts In Serious Oil Shortage

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 12 (AP)—Mayor Joseph J. Kelly has notified regional office of Price Administration Director Sylvan L. Joseph that the fuel oil situation in Buffalo "demands immediate attention."

Mayor Kelly, in a telegram to Mr. Joseph, said he had been informed by the City's largest oil suppliers that about 50 per cent of their consumers "are without period 4 coupons for further delivery and only small, inadequate deliveries can be made on coupons available for the greatest percentage of remaining consumers."

Mayor Kelly recommends that fuel oil allotments for householders here be increased immediately to prevent "widespread suffering."

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Nelson Sees Nonessential Business Halt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Congress had a blunt warning from chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board today that $80,000,000,000 worth of guns, planes, tanks and ships cannot be produced this year without widespread business casualties in nonessential industries, which will lead to further rationing.

Mr. Nelson was disclosed to have told the Senate Military Committee in a closed hearing on manpower needs that the necessity of funneling a net of 1,800,000 additional workers into the munitions plants will have serious repercussions on the home front.

The contraction of manpower in less essential industries and a prospective increase of 4,300,000 in the armed forces may be such, Nelson testified, that further rationing may be forced even where materials are available.

Clothing Rationing

"We will have to reduce the amount of clothing produced and it will mean rationing clothing without question, even beyond the question of the amount of material which could be spared," he told the committee, adding:

"We had hoped this year to get by without rationing cotton or woolen clothing."

Today, Mr. Nelson summoned a press conference at which he declared, as he had last Tuesday in a joint statement with Price Administrator Prentiss Brown, that there are no present plans to ration clothing. (Supplies of wool, they said then, are several million pounds greater than when the United States entered the war.)

"I believe we are going to get by until later in the fall," Nelson told the conference. "If the manpower shortage is not as severe as it has been statistically presented, we won't have to ration at all."

The production chief said "I don't accept" an estimate he attributed to the War Manpower Commission that an indicated increase of 4,300,000 men in the armed forces and 1,800,000 new war workers meant that 3,200,000 workers would have to be withdrawn from the industries now furnishing civilian goods and services.

"I would want to check it further," he said.

His doubts as to the validity of those figures, Mr. Nelson said, were based in part upon the existence of considerable unemployment in the clothing industry in New York and other centers.

"I told the committee," Mr. Nelson said, "that I had hoped we could get by without rationing, but that if civilian production and services had to be reduced by 3,200,000 men we would have to reduce manufacture of a number of things.

Runs on Clothing

"If we have runs on stores, that's a great way to bring on rationing. I hope these runs don't continue. I am informed that the runs on clothing were pretty well stopped by yesterday."

Mr. Nelson saidthere was no discrepancy between his remarks to the Senate committee and his statement of Tuesday with Price Administrator Brown.

His statement before the committee, he said, was entirely upon an "if" basis—in other words, that clothing rationing would be required only if the drain on the textile and other civilian industries is as great as the WMC expects.

The WPB chief reported that stocks of wool were in "excellent shape" and at a record level, that cotton supplies were abundant, that the supplies of manufactured clothes were in "pretty fair shape," and that it appeared considerably more workers could be brought into the clothing and textile industries from the present pools of unemployed in New York and elsewhere.

In his testimony before the committee, however, Mr. Nelson was discussing only the manpower shortage and its expected effect on civilian industries.

In this connection he said:

"It will mean a reduction in all of the industries which are now working making things for the civilian trade, for retail trades. It will reduce, in other words, the amount of goods that can be produced to supply retailers over the whole country, which will mean a reduction in the number of retailers, mean a reduction in the number of people employed by retailers."

Discussing the current goal which would boost the armed forces to 10,750,000 men by the end of this year, Mr. Nelson said he thought the judgment of military men must be accepted.

"I have felt that if they say they need this many people," he declared, "that we have to do our very best to find a way to provide them. It's going to be a very difficult job and there will be strains and stresses in every direction."

Objecting to classing civilian production as "non-essential," Mr. Nelson said the needs of the nonmilitary portion of the population must not be overlooked.

"This question of civilian services is exceedingly important, in my opinion," he said. "If we curtail civilian services too far, we are going to impede war production."

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Speakers at Bankers' Meeting

By a Staff Photographer

Shown here, left to right, are: Edward Drew, Deputy Manager, Public Relations, American Bankers Association, New York City, chief speaker at the 33d annual banquet of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking at the Hotel Statler; Gerard E. Hayes, President of the Boston Chapter, who presided in his naval uniform of Yeoman, 3d Class; and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston.

Part Banks Are Playing In War Effort Is Outlined

Outlining the scope of banking's participation in the war effort, Edward Drew, Deputy Manager of Public Relations, American Bankers Association, last night addressing the 33rd annual banquet of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking at the Hotel Statler, stated that the banks of the nation had been an indispensable ally of the government in the vital work of financing the war effort.

Banking operates on at least five important sectors of the financial front, he said. First, raising the money for the war, which is done in two ways. There is the stimulating and selling of War Bonds. "During the first year of the campaign, according to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, banks sold 85 per cent of all War Bonds," he stated. "Banks sold enough bonds during that period to buy 18,000 Flying Fortresses, which today have helped clear the Japanese out of Guadalcanal, bombed Berlin, and cleared the way for the attack in North Africa.

"The second phase came in the recent Victory Fund drive, in which the banks, in co-operation with investment security dealers and other business groups, helped make possible the gratifying result of topping the $9,000,000,000 quota by $4,000,000,000.

"In all these War Bond sales," he continued, "banks have offered their services on a patriotic basis, with no commissions, no remunerations, no fees."

The second sector was described by Mr. Drew as the making available of funds for the production of war materials. "It is estimated that there is outstanding at the present time close to $6,000,000,000 in loans and commitments for war production purposes," he said.

"The third sector involves financing in the field of agriculture, called the Food for Victory program. Country banks make the credits available, and will continue to do so, despite competition provided by governmental agencies," he declared.

Turning to the fourth sector, Mr. Drew described the work of the banks in freezing, at the order of the Treasury Department, enemy funds in American banks. In this way, he said, "$7,000,000,000 was kept from getting into the hands of enemy agents."

The newest banking service, he continued, is "ration banking. This was introduced on Jan. 27 on a nationwide basis. By means of it, the rationing program of the Office of Price Administration is assured efficient machinery for the accounting and clearing of hundreds of millions of stamps, coupons, and certificates.

"This new program," he concluded, "has gone into effect with amazing ease. Banks have been able to handle this new operation most effectively."

The meeting was presided over by Gerard E. Hayes, President of the Boston Chapter, who appeared at the head table in his Navy uniform as a Yeoman, 3rd Class. Guests of honor, who spoke briefly, included Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston; Flloyd W. Larson, Secretary of the American Institute of Banking, New York City; and David T. Scott, Executive Councilman of the Institute, Boston.

War Effort Not Expected to Be Hit By Shortage of Great Lake Iron Ore

NEW YORK (AP)—Taking issue with recent claims of a threatened early exhaustion of high grade iron ore in the Lake Superior range, the National Industrial Conference Board, private research organization, said there was no immediate danger of a shortage "even if a wartime consumption rate of 100,000,000 gross tons a year continues."

Basing its conclusions on a study made by its division of industrial economics, the board said:

"With proper advance planning and appropriate action, ore sufficient to meet all needs likely to arise in any predictable future can be produced. Upon the exhaustion of high grade open pit mines, the date of which is in controversy—current estimates running from 1950 onwards—costs are, however, expected to rise.

"Controversy over the life of present high-grade reserves arises as a result of differences of opinion of the accuracy of both reserves and future production estimates. The fact that the decline in estimated reserves from the peak reached over 20 years ago has been considerably less than the amount of ore shipped from these properties is sometimes cited in support of claims that reserves have been underestimated.

"How long heavy wartime demand of 100,000,000 tons or more of lake ore will continue cannot be forecast. Unless we assume a war of unusually long duration, it is unlikely that the war effort will be hampered by any shortage of ore. Obviously, if the war ends within a few years and production drops to the 50,000,000 ton level, the life of deposits will be correspondingly increased."

Department Store Sales Rise 19 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales last week were 19 per cent higher than during the corresponding week a year ago.

In the preceding week, such sales were unchanged from a similar period in 1942, while in the four weeks ended Feb. 6 they totalled five per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

All federal reserve districts reported sales increases last week as follows:

Boston 15 per cent, New York 11, Philadelphia four, Cleveland 23, Richmond 19, Atlanta 40, Chicago nine, St. Louis 23, Kansas City 48, Dallas 51 and San Francisco 32.

Loans to Brokers Rise $5,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $522,000,000 in the week ended yesterday, an increase of $5,000,000 compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $317,000,000.

Transcontinental Air Mail Rates Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has ordered the rate of payment for mail carried by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., fixed at 0.3 mill per pound mile, which it said would reduce mail payments to TWA by more than $1,200,000 a year. The rate is retroactive to January 1.

Previously TWA had been paid for mail on a rate based on miles flown, the rate differing over each route. A new rate applies to the entire system. The action in the TWA case was the same as that ordered earlier for four other major airlines in line with the board's new mail policy.

The CAB estimated that TWA could expect a profit of $3,745,428, before Federal income taxes, on its passenger, property and mail operations on the basis of a new rate.

Harllee Branch, board member, repeated his dissent to the 0.3 mill policy decision on the ground that it was too high and "contrary to sound public policy."

General Baking Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—General Baking Co. for the year ended Dec. 26, 1942, reported net profit of $2,287,434, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.01 a common share, compared with $1,176,025, or 31 cents a share, in the preceding year.

New $9 Billion Issue Planned By Treasury

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced today that the Treasury will undertake a new Victory Loan drive in April to raise a minimum of $9,000,000,000 to carry on America's war effort at home and abroad.

Coincident with the Secretary's announcement the Federal Reserve Board called for wider public buying of Government securities to keep down "inflationary pressures," caused by the huge war expenditures.

Mr. Morgenthau said that Treasury officials would meet with Federal Reserve Board members on Tuesday to make preliminary plans for the new victory fund drive, the second of this war. He said the goal would be "at least as much, if not more," than the first victory loan drive in December. In that campaign the Treasury sought $9,000,000,000 and actually sold nearly $13,000,000,000 in Government securities.

Morgenthau Busy

From now, the Secretary told his press conference, plans for the new victory fund drive, will "take most of my time."

In its warning against inflation, the Federal Reserve Board said in its monthly Bulletin that the huge expenditures necessary for successful prosecution of the war would give rise to inflationary pressures even if President Roosevelt's goal of $16,000,000,000 in additional taxes and savings during the next fiscal year is achieved.

"Adequate control of the situation will require concerted action by many agencies of the Government and full co-operation of the public," the board said.

The board listed as one important phase of the problem with which it is directly concerned as "the need for raising as much of the funds as possible from current income and for holding to a minimum the creation of new money by borrowing from banks."

Business concerns and individuals as a whole, who already hold "exceptionally large cash balances which are likely to expand," the board asserted, will have greatly increased incomes during the next 18 months when the supply of goods available for purchase will be reduced and opportunities for other investment funds limited.

If these depositors should endeavor to spend their funds "even as actively as they did in 1942," the board continued, the pressure on prices would be serious.

Position of Banks

"It is for this reason that every effort should be made to keep the increase in commercial bank holdings of Government securities at the smallest possible amount. The collection of at least an additional $16,000,000,000 annually from taxation, savings or both, as recommended by the President, would be an important step in this direction.

"In addition, it is of great importance that as much as possible of the remaining increase in the debt be sold outside of the commercial banking system."

The board said that non-banking investors added about $22,000,000,000 to their holdings of Government securities last year and observed that the rapid growth of absorption of government securities by this group "has been the most striking recent development in government financing."

The Government is now spending each month as much as it spent during the entire first year of the defense program, the board reported and estimated the Government debt would reach $211,000,000,000 by June, 1944. The debt, as reported in the Treasury daily statement for February 9, was $116,502,805,307.

Roads Would Retain Earnings To Improve Operating Factors

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Current ex parte 128 hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission provide some interesting lights on the present-day moves of political economy.

Background, roughly, is this.

Shortly after Pear Harbor, in December, 1941, the railroad unions got a wage increase estimated to cost the roads about $375,000,000.

So the roads asked for a corresponding rate increase, and got most of it—a 10 per cent passenger fare increase to net round $50,000,000 and 5 to 6 per cent freight increase to net around $300,000,000.

Thereupon the railroads proceeded to do such a thumping increase in business that their net operating income rose about 50 per cent and their net income after all charges about 100 per cent, or by about $500,000,000 — considerably more than the rate increase.

The railroad operating and nonoperating unions have prepared requests for further wage increases to cost the roads an estimated $750,000,000.

And the OPA has asked that the rate increases of last year be rescinded.

The OPA request is before the Interstate Commerce Commission this week.

To clarify the picture, the figures run something like this, in millions of dollars.

	1942	1941	1939	1929
Oper. Rev., Gross	7,466	5,346	4,000	6,280
Oper. Rev., Net	2,865	1,682	1,077	1,773
Tax acc., fed. inc., excess profits	759	174	....	....
All other taxes	443	373	....	....
Total taxes	1,242	547	356	400
Net Ry Op Income	1,481	1,000	588	1,251
Net income after everything	960	500	100	900

These figures look pretty nice for the railroads. They are one of the few remaining businesses which are still on the up and up earnings-wise—doing better, in fact, than at any time in 30 years or more.

Earnings Seen Too High

However, the OPA economists have gone to town with these earnings, as arguments. In recent hearings they called their plea for a reduction a "crucial battle in the campaign against inflation." They call these earnings "unconscionable" and "unreasonably high" and "a serious blow of far-reaching consequences," and say it would be "unthinkable" for the present rates to be continued (though the rails don't find it hard to think so). One of the OPA men said that these figures "spell out railroad war profiteering that outrages any decent requirement for equality of sacrifice and hardship during the war."

And the statistics man for OPA told the ICC that he estimated "conservatively" that railroad revenues would increase another 20 per cent in 1943, which gave the OPA enthusiasts for rate-reduction a chance to raise their unconscionability argument to even giddier heights.

This latter claim is interesting in view of the fact that less than 10 days earlier ODT Chief Joe Eastman estimated that 1943 ton-miles of freight hauled might rise 11 per cent and passenger-miles 20 per cent. This would hardly produce an incerase in physical volume of business of more than 15 per cent, with an even smaller increase in gross revenues due to the fact that practically all the economies of capacity operation have now been obtained and from here on the roads will have to meet the further business—if it comes—with antique passenger cars, re-repaired freight cars, switch locomotives on mainline duty, and so on.

What is more, Mr. Eastman's guess is as high as they go; some railroad men actually guess that ton-miles may be less this year than in 1942, due to the decline in defense-plant construction, the cutting down of civilian shipments, etc.

Gist of the railroad men's rebuttal seems to be "Let's look at it in a little more perspective.". The comparisons are with a depressed era in railroad earnings which threw about 30 per cent of the mileage into bankruptcy. The 1939 net income of round $100,000,000 is only about $1 on every $260 invested. There wasn't any 1938 net income for the Class I roads as a whole. The approximately $1,000,000,000 of net income for 1942 is about $1 for every $26 invested.

More than that, if the increase is rescinded—argue the roads—then any letdown in business will swiftly wipe out the gains and more, because meantime operating costs have gone up ($350,000,000 in wages, $110,000,000 in increased material costs, etc.).

The real source of the big increase is greater volume; for railroads, like most high-investment industries, operate most successfully near capacity—the operating ratio last year, as the figures above indicate, was only about 60 per cent, whereas in the 1930's it averaged somewhere round 80 per cent (ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues).

The 1942 rate increases terminate automatically anyway six months after the war is over, but there is no termination period for the wage increase which originally occasioned this rate increase, and in fact the men are now asking for another and bigger increase.

The ICC does not seem much impressed by the OPA arguments. But just, perhaps, to make its position sounder, it has asked the roads if they would accept an order that they must use the proceeds of the 1942 increase solely for debt retirement and property improvement.

Roads Are Willing

The roads are pretty willing to do this. In fact there was a very large amount of debt retirement last year, spurred by the change in the revenue act which permits the roads to buy in their bonds without paying tax on the balance-sheet hypothetical gains from such purchase below par. There was some property improvement, but not near as much as the roads would like because WPB does not feel it can allow the steel necessary to let the roads have the new cars and locomotives they pressingly need.

On the other hand, the roads have one substantial objection to such an order. It would, they feel, be the straw that broke the back of their accounting departments, to keep the additional books necessary to account for the dollars-and-cents added revenue from the increases. It is not a simple job but an incredibly tedious one to keep such records.

The spirit, perhaps it could be said, is willing but the accounting departments are weak, drained by the war. The roads are eager enough to use the windfall of the war to put themselves back into first-class operating condition. They have been making bricks without straw in the last two or three years, handling twice as many ton-miles as in 1939 on very little increase in equipment, and the first thing they would do with the money if they could, would be to buy hundreds of locomotives, thousands of passenger-cars, tens of thousands of freight cars and millions of tons of rails. There have been some dividend revivals and increases in the last year; even Erie paid a dividend. But the total dividends were small compared with outlays for debt retirement and property improvement, while the roads in 77 bankruptcy or equity receivership aren't paying any dividends anyway, but plowing all the money back into the property or into reserves for this purpose whenever the materials can be bought.

In the past two years, for instance, Southern Pacific has paid off the RFC $42,000,000 and bought in over $10,000,000 of maturing obligations; and the New York Central has reduced its outstanding debt by $185,000,000.

Meantime, executives of the rail labor unions oppose the positions of the OPA, for obvious reasons.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 35

Deductions for Bad Debts—Part 1

If a debt has become worthless during the year, the amount may, with certain exceptions, be taken as a deduction in arriving at net income for Federal income tax purposes. Bad debts occurring in course of trade or profession are shown in Schedule H to arrive at net profit (or loss) from business or profession; other bad debts are shown in item 16 of the return, Form 1040, and must be supported in all cases with a statement (in Schedule C) showing the circumstances. Losses from corporate securities with interest coupons or in registered form, which become worthless during the year, and which are capital assets, are shown in Schedule F.

In all cases of a deduction for bad debt, the explanation must show (a) of what the debt consisted, (b) name and family relationship, if any, of the debtor, (c) when the debt was created, (d) when it became due, (e) what efforts have been made to collect the debt, and (f) how it was determined to be worthless. A precise statement is required because of the many different transactions out of which the relationship of debtor and creditor may arise and the consequent many definitions of the word "debt."

In order to be an allowable deduction, a debt must become worthless within the year for which the return is made. The determination of worthlessness is an important provision in establishing the allowability of the deduction. The taxpayer must take reasonable steps to determine that there is no probability of payment or collection, and must have prima facie evidence to prove that the debt has no value. If, in the exercise of sound business judgment a taxpayer concludes, after making every reasonable effort to determine whether there is likelihood of recovery, that the debt is of no value, a deduction for such debt may be allowable. Court action, such as a legal judgment or adjudication in bankruptcy is not necessary as proof that the debt is worthless, as indeed it frequently happens that a debt may be worthless before the debtor has been adjudged bankrupt.

A second important provision regarding deductibility for bad debts is that the deduction must be taken in the taxable year in which the debt becomes worthless. The fact that a debt is still held open on the books of the taxpayer does not mean that it has value, and the law does not permit a taxpayer to defer claiming a deductible allowance on that account, beyond the year in which it becomes worthless.

A further requirement regarding deductibility for bad debts is that a debt must have existed in fact and in law. If a debtor was not legally liable to the taxpayer, then there was no debt to become worthless. Advances to relatives to tide them over financial straits, made out of moral considerations and without understandings regarding repayment, are frequently held to be in the nature of a gift rather than a loan, and consequently no deduction would be allowable for nonpayment. However, when a loan is made to a relative in a bona fide business transaction a deduction may be allowed because of uncollectibility.

Pennsylvania Railroad Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Pennsylvania Railroad announced that $6,450,000 of equipment trust certificates have been awarded to Salomon Bros. & Hutzler of New York, who bid 100.771 per cent of par. Stroud & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia and Dick & Merle-Smith of New York were associated with the bid.

Cuban Sugar Crop Quotas Are Fixed

HAVANA (AP)—Under a decree just signed by President Fulgencio Batista, Cuba's sugar crop was fixed at 3,225,000 short tons.

Of that total, it was decreed 2,700,000 tons will be for sale to the Untied States under terms to be agreed upon between the Cuban Sugar Institute and a buying agency designated by the United States Government 300,000 tons for export to other countries; and 225,000 tons for domestic consumption.

(Production of raw sugar in Cuba in recent crop years has been limited by Presidential decree. In 1914, for instance, the crop quota was 2,240,000 short tons, of which 1,843,025 tons was the quota for export to the United States.

Manganese for Nickel-Less Nickels by Gov't Process

WASHINGTON (AP)—The new nickel-less nickel will contain manganese obtained through a government-developed process, the Bureau of Mines reported.

Several shipments of 99.9 per cent pure manganese have been sent from Boulder City, Nev., to Philadelphia and San Francisco mints. The new nickel will contain nine parts manganese, 35 silver and 56 copper, where the coin now in use requires 75 per cent copper and 25 nickel.

The new 5-cent piece will be approximately as durable as the old, and will work in coin-operated machines, the bureau said.

Assumes New Post

E. H. Fritschel

Placed in charge of sales of industrial electronic tubes for the General Electric Company, succeeding Dr. H. A. Jones, who is now a lieutenant-colonel in the United States Army Signal Corps. Mr. Fritschel, who has been with General Electric since 1926, will continue to handle radio tube sales.

Tons of Meat Seen Held In Food Lockers

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (AP)—Millions of tons of meat are hoarded in refrigerated country food lockers, John A. Kotal, secretary of the National Retail Meat Dealers Association, said today.

Mr. Kotal asserted hoarding in the lockers, where individuals may rent vaults to store meat to take care of their requirements for many months, was one answer to the meat shortage in many areas.

Statistics on the amount of meat held in lockers are not available, because Government reports of such storage are not required, but livestock men said the figure is much higher than it ever has been. They said their reports indicated the lockers were "jammed."

Mr. Kotal said he had informed Government agencies at Washington of the meat hoarding, and warned there was a danger of spoilage if there was any interruption in the electric power used by the plants to keep meat at below freezing temperatures.

A representative of the American Meat Institute said his organization had heard reports the lockers were filled to capacity, but had no figures on such storage. He added, however, that the institute was endeavoring to obtain such information.

Refrigerated lockers were tied in with black markets by one member of the packing industry, who said many not only provide storage space, but slaughter livestock and cut, smoke, cure and chill meat.

The lockers are not well known to inhabitants of cities, who depend on butcher shops for their meat, it was explained, but there are more than 4,000 located throughout the country. They are mainly centered in Pacific Coast and mid-western states.

Each locker contains between 200 and 500 vaults, which are rented to customers. They have experienced a rapid expansion in the past 10 years, but currently are hampered by inability to obtain metal equipment. One observer said he understood some plants had installed wooden and fibre vaults to care for new customers.

Ward Baking Co. Net Rises Sharply in Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The Ward Baking Co. reported net profit of $1,241,333 in the 52 weeks ended Dec. 26, 1942, or $4.85 a share on the preferred stock, compared with $150,820, or 59 cents a preferred share, in the preceding year.

Faris R. Russell, board chairman, said in an annual report to stockholders that bakers should be allowed an early increase in bread prices to offset higher flour costs.

$100,000,000 More Urged For Farmers

WASHINGTON (AP)—An additional $100,000,000 for the agriculture department to disburse as "incentive payments" among farmers to encourage increased acreage of Irish and sweet potatoes, dried beans, peas, soybeans, peanuts, flax and grain sorghum was recommended to Congress today by President Roosevelt.

"A recent review of the food situation indicated the necessity of increasing the 1943 goals in these commodities," the Budget Bureau observed in its report to the house.

Need Incentives

"In order to provide farmers with the incentives necessary to encourage them to reach or exceed the increased goals, it appears necessary either to raise general price levels for these crops or to make specific provision for offsetting the higher costs of the additional units of production.

"It is proposed that the increased costs of the additional production should be provided for through the use of direct incentive payments."

The department plans, the report said, to pay farmers for each acre "on the basis of the amount by which the farmed exceeds 90 per cent of his acreage goal for these crops up to 110 per cent of the goal."

The payments are to be calculated at the rate of 50 cents a bushel of the normal yield of potatoes; $20 an acre for dried beans, $15 for dried peas and soybeans; $30 for peanuts, $8 for grain sorghums, $10 for flax and $50 for vegetables.

Farm state Senators have organized to enlist public pressure for higher farm prices and to investigate administration agriculture policies which they contend will cause food shortages by the end of the year.

Chairman Ellison Smith (D) of South Carolina of the agriculture subcommittee, called an executive meeting of a committee to formulate strategy for the inquiry into policies which he said were "retarding food production and distribution."

Senator Smith picked Senators Stewart (D) of Tennessee; Wheeler (D) of Montana; Aiken (R) of Vermont and Bushfield (R) of South Dakota to work with him as chairman in an effort to create public sentiment for higher farm prices that will "enable farmers to hire labor needed to produce food to feed this nation."

Aiken Speaks

Senator Aiken declared that administrative agencies had developed a tendency "to do the wrong thing every time they act."

The 48-hour work week ordered by President Roosevelt, he declared, "will tend to preclude, rather than to induce a movement back to the farm."

"The 30 per cent increase in an industrial worker's wages by reason of the eight additional hours will broaden the discrepancy between industrial and farm wages," Senator Aiken said, adding:

"In most cases the increase alone will involve more money than the average farmer can pay his labor.

"Farm prices must be permitted to rise, farm machinery must be made available, and workers must be diverted to agricultural areas if we are going to produce the food for ourselves and our allies.

"I am hopeful we can show this so convincingly at public hearings that the general public—city dwellers as well as those in the rural areas—will petition Congress to give relief."

Drilling of Wildcat Oil Wells Slated To Start in Canada Next Summer

CALGARY, Can. (AP) — The Calgary Albertan quoted reliable sources as saying that "drilling of wildcat wells in about 40 different areas of the far north is slated to get under way next summer." The program will be the biggest of Canada's history, it said.

"The program is designed to furnish oil for the partially constructed pipe line from Fort Norman to Alaska Highway," the newspaper stated, adding that the 1943 program "is under the auspices of and largely financed by the United State Army."

"A vast development program is planned bringing into the picture besides Imperial Oil Limited, already operating in the area, the Union Oil Company of California, the Noble Drilling Company and the American Government.

"The program for 1943, under the auspices of and largely financed by the United States Army, involves:

"1. Extensive drilling areas adjacent to the Fort Norman field.

"2. Wildcat drilling in promising areas elsewhere in the northwest territories.

"3. 'Probable' further testing of fields in northern Alberta and British Columbia.

"4. A huge survey program by geological survey parties who will search for and map other potential oil-bearing areas in the far north.

"The cost is expected to run into millions of dollars.

"The suggestion also is advanced in Calgary oil circles that additional development—possibly a $7,000,000 program—will be undertaken in the tar sands region around Fort McMurray, where experts carried out an extensive investigation last year."

Fort McMurray is 300 miles north of Edmonton.

Barkley Says WPB Not Co-operating Enough With SWPC

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP) — Democratic leader Barkley of Kentucky and other Administration Senators criticized the War Production Board on the ground of failure to co-operate with the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

"I want to tell the Senate and everybody else that I've held my tongue in my cheek as long as I am going to hold it," Senator Barkley exclaimed on the floor.

"It is my opinion that a majority of the members of the board of directors of the corporation desire to carry out the intention of Congress and help the small businessman. But in my judgment they have been handicapped, hobbled and restrained. The reason the corporation hasn't functioned is because it hasn't been allowed to function."

Senators Lucas (D) of Illinois, Pepper (D) of Florida, and Stewart (D) of Tennessee, also assailed WPB's attitude toward the Smaller War Plants Corporation. Senator Stewart agreed with Senator Barkley that it might be well to divorce the corportaion from WPB, of which it is a subsidiary.

Senator Pepper said that procurement officials in the armed services took the easy way by steering contracts to large concerns.

Senator Clark (D) of Missouri observed that bigger concerns had representatives in Washington and were "better entertainers."

Unicorn Meet Attracts Cream of Track World

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The complete entry list for the 54th annual B. A. A. track and field meet is in, and it is somewhat surprising to learn that, despite the manpower shortage throughout sports in general, the Unicorn show has lost only a small portion of its color of peacetime years. For example, of the winners of the 1942 invitation events, only John Borican, Cornelius Warmerdam and Ensign Leslie MacMitchell will be missing.

Last year's B. A. A. champions entered again tomorrow night include Private Barney Ewell in the Briggs dash, Ed Dugger in the 45-yard hurdles, Seaman Charley Beetham in the Hollis 600, Greg Rice in the Billings two-mile, Al Morcom and Mel Walker in the high jump, and the Georgetown varsity in the mile relay.

Fans Soon Forget

The Unicorn games committee was greatly disappointed at its inability to get Warmerdam, the pole vaulter. But being a teacher in a California school, at a time when teachers are not plentiful, Corney was unable to stay in the East this week, even though he made the cross-country hop for the Millrose Games last Saturday. However, once the local show gets under way tomorrow, the customers will forget a Warnerdam, or a MacMitchell or a Borican even existed.

As little pre-meet competition is apparent for Greg Rice in the two-mile special, one of the shorter races probably will give the crowd its biggest thrill.

Perhaps the Hunter mile will do it. The line-up includes Earl Mitchell of Indiana, Millrose winner in 4.08.6 and runner-up in the Hunter special a year ago; Gil Dodds, the popular local boy who is the national A. A. U. indoor and outdoor champion at the distance; young Frank Dixon, the sensational N. Y. U. freshman; Don Burnham, holder of the Dartmouth record at 4:11.2, and Roy Schwarzkopf, Yale's 4:13.5 miler.

Lapham 1,000

Or perhaps it will be the Lapham 1,000. Starting in this will be the veteran Gene Venzke, who hardly needs an introduction to Hub fans; Jim Rafferty of the New York A. C. and formerly of Fordham, the Met. A. A. U. mile champion; Les Eisenhart, the one-time national junior 800-meter champ, who ran third in the Lapham race a year ago, and Fred Sickinger, stylish Manhattan sophomore.

It could be the Hollis 600. Charley Beetham is back, as is Jimmy Herbert, two-time winner of the race and three-time world record holder. But these boys will have plenty of trouble with Hugh Short, the Georgetown youth who in the recent Millrose meet became co-holder at 1:10.8 of the world indoor 600-yard record.

Shorter Races

Eddie Dugger heads the 45-yard hurdle list and Boston is well aware of his ability. Ed, too, will start in the Briggs dash, as is his usual practice. Other hurdle entries are Ohio State's Bob Wright, runner-up in the Millrose meet and national collegiate champion in 1941-42; Private John Saunders of Camp Lee, former national collegiate finalist; Don MacKinnon of Harvard, Don Olsen of the Coast Guard, and others.

Dugger will find the Briggs dash no picnic with the following starting: Private Barney Ewell, record holder, and national indoor and outdoor champion in 1941-42; Harold Stickel, who defeated Ewell in the Millrose semifinal heat last Saturday; Charley Shaw of Cornell, I. C. 4-A runner-up to Ewell, and Herbert Thompson of Jersey City, another well-known dash man in this vicinity.

Morcom will be up against Jack DeField of Minnesota, Howard Jensen of Philadelphia and others in the pole vault; and Mel Walker, Bill Vessie, John Vislocky and Staff Sergeant Clarke Mallery in the high jump.

Georgetown heads the relay list which, as usual, will add spice to the lengthy program.

Sports Roundup In Brief

NEW YORK Feb. 12 (AP)—The word "morale" has taken such a beating lately that strong men sometimes turn away when they hear it. But the other night we heard it used in an "off-the-record" talk by an Army man who should know what he's saying—and he came out strongly in favor of sports as an aid to civilian and military morale . . . This officer hasn't a sports background to influence him. He's a regular Army man who has seen the fighting forces of both sides in action and whose job in this war is working against the morale of the German Army.

♪ ♪ ♪

Germany, he said, had made the "mistake" of taking its athletes and entertainers out of circulation when the war began and later it was found necessary to recall some of the runners, dancers and opera singers to raise the spirits of the herrenvolk at home . . . On our side, he added, sport helps to provide entertainment, just like movies and the radio, besides supplying soldiers and sailors with fuel for arguments about the pennant races . . . The loss of any of these things would be a real blow to the people, though hardly a fatal injury . . . Soldiers in the war zone get news from home and sometimes see their home-town newspapers. If they read nothing but bad news from the civilian front, it has a depressing effect on them . . . From this standpoint, the officer says, sport news is good news even when your favorite team loses . . . For the pat-on-the-back department he adds: "You fellows (meaning sports writers) are doing a wonderful job of keeping up morale."

♪ ♪ ♪

Following a similar line of thought is a recent note from another officer who starts out: "Keep up the plugs for professional sports." And adds that in his two years in the Army he never has heard a soldier make a crack about ballplayers failing to join up and that the pennant races and football "experting" are two unfailing subjects of discussion . . . "The way the boys feel," he says, "the shutting down of pro and college sports would leave the newspapers with only war news and society—they would like to get away from the war news once in a while and they are not interested in the society columns."

♪ ♪ ♪

War Correspondent Quentin Reynolds, a former sports writer, didn't use that word when he was talking at the baseball writers' dinner, but he put over the same idea when he told how England had shut down on football and then opened up a bit and how 50,000 Russians had turned out for a championship soccer game in Moscow when the German Army was only 50 miles away and how the official newspaper, Pravda, had front-paged the story and printed a million extra copies to be distributed to soldiers at the front . . . We've heard some pretty good arguments on the other side, too, but so far the heaviest voting is for maintaining sports within reasonable limits.

♪ ♪ ♪

Best gag heard on the sports beat: Branch Rickey's "I know a man with a good baseball background who might buy the Phillies—Gerry Nugent." . . . Dr. Harold W. Weaver, the Dodgers' new trainer, coached boxing and wrestling at Mississippi State College. In Brooklyn he'll be dealing with players who don't need coaching to go in for those exercises . . . Augie Lio, the Detroit Lions' guard, is spending the winter inspecting airplane propellors in a Passaic, N. J., factory. If he finds one that will propel a halfback through the Bears' line, Gus Dorais probably will appoint him assistant coach.

Teacher and Pupil

Ice Follies Pair

Betty Atkinson of California and Charles Hain of Iowa are featured stars with Ice Follies of 1943, which started on the road last September and which are now at Boston Garden. A former dancer who took easily to ice skating, Betty learned under Charles's direction at a West Coast rink, and the two form a natural team.

Skater and Girl He Taught Now Starring in Ice Follies

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It's a long jump from a football field or a golf course to an ice rink, but Betty Atkinson and Charles Hain have done it in practically less time than it takes to freeze the ice.

Both of these young skaters, now appearing in Ice Follies of 1943 at Boston Garden, have left the sports sphere with which they were first associated to join up with the entertainment world, and nightly they prove their move was no mistake.

Charles used to be a golf professional at the Iowa City Country Club, where he once caddied for seven years, and he was a pretty fair golfer for a fellow who picked up the game by himself. On occasion he hit 68.

Familiar Name

Betty is the girl who jumped from the football field, although of course she was never a football player. If you live in California, somewhere in the vicinity of Los Angeles, you probably know the name Betty Atkinson. If you are interested in sports or went to the University of Southern California, her name is probably a household word.

She is the girl who used to drum major for the U. S. C. band, and did such a top-flight job of it that she was given a full four-year scholarship, which some day she hopes to fulfill. She led the band not only at football games, but at any function where the band was scheduled to play, and in addition led enough parades through the streets of Los Angeles to use up a year's ration of shoes for a sorority.

Typical Story

The story of how these two got together, one from the Midwest and the other from the Pacific Coast, and how they worked themselves to starring roles with the Ice Follies is hard to believe, yet typical of American youth.

Charles began figure skating by teaching himself jumps and spins on a lake out in Iowa. He learned so well that when he went to California to recover from an injury he joined up with an ice show. After the show closed, he became an instructor at a rink in Long Beach, where he met Betty. Impressed with her natural athletic ability, Hain worked up a pair number with her, and sold it to the promoters of "It Happened on Ice," a skating revue that ran at the Center Theater in New York for 20 months. After that show closed, the two were signed by the Shipstads and Oscar Johnson for Ice Capades. That was last September.

Three Years Together

In all the two have been skating together for about three years, yet for more than two years they have been appearing professionally. Not bad at all for a kid who taught himself to skate, and a girl who learned from him.

Besides ice-skating and golf, Charlie is interested in most all sports and can give a good account of himself in swimming, tennis, baseball, badminton, and bowling. In high school he played football, basketball, and baseball, and would have continued in these sports at the University of Iowa if he had not broken his ankle his freshman year and had to drop out of school.

Right now he is waiting for his call to the Army Air Forces, in which he has enlisted as an aviation cadet. He expects to be summoned at the latter part of the month and be sent to a flying field either in Texas or in California.

Stage Presence

Betty has been appearing before the public for many years, which easily explains her stage presence on the ice. Before she took up baton twirling five years ago, she was dancing professionally, and with those two accomplishments in her favor, it was no surprise that she was signed to appear with Fred Waring in the picture, "Varsity Show." In addition she also worked with Waring's band throughout the country as a featured dancer and baton twirler. And Betty has yet to see 20!

Hain and Betty are outstanding in the "Arabian Nights" number in the Ice Follies, and Betty later does a solo in which she demonstrates her skill first with one and then with two batons. In the finale, she twirls a huge 16-pound baton, which she handles with ease.

Quad Court Meet

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 12 (AP)—For years Illinois and Indiana fans have argued over which state produced better basketball players. Now it's to be settled—maybe.

Freshman squads of Illinois, Indiana, Purdue and Northwestern will play a unique quadrangular tournament here tomorrow and all but one player on each of the Illini and Boilermaker squads and all of the Hoosier yearlings are "home grown."

Sports Around the Hub

Joe Cronin Resting

Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox, who arrived home yesterday from his assignment in Hawaii with the Red Cross, today was resting before tackling the next two items on his personal agenda—going to Washington to clean up his affairs with the charity organization, and picking up the reins again with his ball club.

♪ ♪ ♪

Looking fit and natty in his uniform and wearing a tan as good as he used to bring back from Sarasota, Joe brought back the word that all the service men he met want baseball to continue and said that the daily mimeographed sheets containing scores of games were eagerly awaited by the soldiers. He reported that the Red Cross is doing a grand job, and that the boys are well fed, in excellent condition, and raring to go. He urged that letters be written them more frequently.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the Indoor Athletic Building tomorrow night, Princeton's basketball team, which already has won its three Eastern League starts, including a game with Dartmouth's defending champions, meets a Harvard quintet that has yet to win a league contest. This game is one of 10 contests scheduled for Harvard teams Saturday. Three of the other contests will be held in the same building, while the hockey team is scheduled for a Pentagonal League contest at West Point, and the swimming team goes to Annapolis for an Eastern League meet with Navy.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rhode Island State, meeting Northeastern on the Y. M. C. A. court tomorrow night, is expected to draw the largest crowd of the local year. The Rams will exhibit their famed high scoring brand of basketball in an attempt to repeat their earlier 106-64 defeat of the Huskies at Kingston. Despite the record of Frank Keaney's men, Coach Foxy Flumere of Northeastern was confident, as the Huskies showed definite improvement Wednesday night when they converted 41 per cent of their shots to defeat Boston University, 68-56.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Without its carnival attractions for the second consecutive year, Dartmouth's winter sports meet gets under way today, together with the senior intercollegiate Ski Union championships . . . Yesterday Coach Tatton of Northeastern picked members from his relay teams to compete in Saturday's B. A. A. Games . . . The new coach of Harvard's varsity lacrosse team is George Hanford, former freshman mentor. He takes over when indoor practice starts next month . . . Colby, now leading Maine's state court series, defeated Bowdoin, 58-36, last night . . . Bates drew its first state series victory when she defeated the University of Maine in a 52-51 thriller.

Landis Only One To See McNutt Is Harridge's Belief

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis will decide if there shall be a conference with War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt on the player shortage in the sport, William H. Harridge said here.

Harridge, President of the American League, and Mrs. Harridge, are visiting their son, William, Jr., of the Army Air Corps on Miami Beach.

The League official expressed surprise that McNutt had made a statement expressing willingness to talk over the manpower situation of baseball clubs if officials asked an appointment. He added that Landis would handle all such matters on behalf of major and minor leagues.

Meanwhile, said Harridge, the majors are "planning to go ahead with what materials we have at our disposal."

Lee Handley Gets Trial With Giants

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants have bought third-baseman Lee Handley, one-time Pittsburgh and Cincinnati infielder, from the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International League and will keep him if his arm is all right.

Anxious to straighten out a third-base problem that existed most of last year, with three different performers working the hot corner through the season, the Giants will give the little Peoria infielder a trial until about May 15 before definitely closing the deal with the Leafs, details of which were not announced.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 11

East

Georgetown 52, Fordham 49.
Bates 52, Maine 51.
Colby 58, Bowdoin 36.
Waynesburg 45, St. Vincent 32.
Salem College 62, Bethany 54.
Washington C. 57, Camp Pickett (Va.) 53.
Drew 75, Newark State T. 49.
Glenville 57, W. Va. Tech 38.

South

Kentucky Wesleyan 40, Georgetown 29.
Louisiana State 91, Tulane 57.
Duquesne 35, N. Carolina Navy Preflight 23.
Loyola (New Orleans) 72, Howard 61.
Presbyterian 33, High Point (N. C.) 41.
N. S. State 42, Wake Forest 37.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

They Won't Let Us Down

If you were a baseball writer, few thrills would equal that of picking a potential star at spring training camp and watching him live up to your expectations under big league fire. He would be your "boy," in the language of the press box, and you would find yourself "pulling" hard for him every time he walked to the plate in the clutch, or poured his fast ball at an enemy batter with the bases jammed in a close ball game.

Then, even after rival hitters had driven him to the showers day after day, or visiting pitchers had fanned his batting average down below .200—even after he obviously was in company too fast for his eyes and arm, and had been released to the minors, you would tell your pals on the side that "the manager has made another bad guess. They'll never keep my boy in the minors."

Looked Great

This thought came to me the other day when I read that Woody Rich was coming back to the American League in the uniform of the St. Louis Browns. Most of you probably remember Woody—a tall, gangling right-handed pitcher who stayed with the Red Sox for parts of a couple of seasons. Only once or twice did he look like a big league hurler after the season opened; yet Boston scribes think of him as one of the best-looking rookie prospects who ever dropped the sweat of training labors on Florida's sandy soil.

Rich was everybody's "boy" that first spring he reported to the Red Sox at Sarasota—1939, I think it was. The year before he had won 19 games at Louisville, and Manager Joe Cronin quickly understood why when he saw the big pitcher knock the bats out of the hands of the hitters in practice. Fast, loose, with a natural sinker ball that made Cronin sure that he pitched for the "regulars" and not against them in squad games, Woody had the touring critics calling him "another Alexander" and other such flattering titles.

Sox Had Power

After the Grapefruit League schedule got under way, Rich lost none of his luster. The Cardinals, Dodgers, Reds, Giants—they all looked alike to him—like a bunch of over-rated bushers. In his quiet, farmerish way, he simply lifted his big left foot, pushed it forward into the face of the hitter and whipped his sinker through the strike zone. With the power of such sluggers as Cronin, Jimmie Foxx, Bobby Doerr, Jim Tabor, Ted Williams and Joe Vosmik behind him, we thought, how could this kid miss winning a flock of games—perhaps even more than the 19 he had bagged in the American Association?

But like the flowers that bloom in the spring, Rich faded as the summer wore along. By the time the teams turned into September lane, Woody was back where ball players travel in busses and work under the lights. And the men who had written yards of sweet words about him a few months back, were shaking their collective heads in the press coop atop the Fenway Park grandstand.

Ted Williams

However, for every young player who lets you down, two others will make you look good. Ted Williams, for example. When Ted took his first swings at the distant fences within Sarasota's Payne Field, you knew that there, in person, was many hours of bad news for American League pitchers. Flaws were apparent, but Williams unmistakably was raw, unharnessed power—as naturally inclined with a bat in his hands as any kid you ever looked at.

Johnny Pesky had all the earmarks. So did Bob Feller, although the league took its first look at Bobby in late summer. Mort Cooper, Phil Rizzuto, Joe Medwick, Charley Keller and Joe Di Maggio are a few recent moderns who left their prints around the Grapefruit League, then proceeded to show the world it was no mistake.

Will we have our "boys" this spring? Yes, but they will be far from the big league scene. They will be scattered throughout the Pacific, in Africa, over Europe, and the Far East. They'll be hitting and pitching and they won't let us down.

Another Contest Lost by Chicago Away From Home

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	22	13	6	50	159	139
Detroit	17	9	10	44	121	88
Toronto	17	15	5	39	161	118
Chicago	13	12	11	37	123	122
Montreal	13	16	8	34	128	149
New York	7	24	6	20	111	187

Result Feb. 11

Montreal 5, Chicago 3.

By the Associated Press

At this moment, the Chicago Black Hawks' fondest hopes are ones that would allow them to play all of their remaining National Hockey League games on their home ice

Last night in Montreal Chicago dropped a 5-3 decision to the Canadiens. It was the 10th time this season that Chicago has lost a game away from home

The Black Hawks have triumphed only once in an opponent's city but they did manage to tie six games. Their home record is among the best in the circuit for they have lost only two frays while winning 12 and tying five others.

Fido Purpur provided the Hawks with an early first-period lead but Montreal's Smiley Meronek tied the score late in the same stanza.

The Canadiens went ahead in the middle frame, Glen Harmon feeding Gordie Drillon a pass. Ray Getliffe, who scored five goals against the Boston Bruins last Saturday night, opened the third period with a counter to give the Canadiens a 3-1 lead.

Chicago scored twice after Getliffe's goal, but Montreal also blinked the red light twice. Red Hamill and Wingy Johnston netted the disc for the Hawks and Alex Smart and Joe Benoit for the Habitants.

By winning, Montreal advanced to within three points of the fourth-place Hawks. Chicago by losing missed an opportunity to go into a third-place tie with the idle Toronto Maple Leafs.

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

PRINTING

FINE PRINTING ANNOUNCEMENTS, Letterheads, Envelopes, Church work. YORKVILLE PRINTING HOUSE, 301 E. 92 ST., N. Y. C. SA. 2-8410

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE—GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8630

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRANCES NEWSOM
Studio 150 E. 50th St., N. Y. C. WI. 2-1300
Now Church and Radio Soloist; also Teacher of Voice at Bennington College, Vermont; will accent a few pupils in Voice and Radio technique.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7900

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID
Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45 St., N. Y. C.

PIANOS—Uprights, grands or spinets; will pay top cash prices. RATNER'S PIANO STORE, 736 13th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. RE. 2400.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET BROOKLINE

Do You Like . . .
Good food, tastefully prepared, a cheerful, inviting atmosphere and prompt, courteous service. You do.
Then Dine at the
English Tea Room
31 Newbury Street, Boston

MEDWAY 50 ACRES
305 Huntington Ave., Above Mass. Ave. Opp. Y.M.C.A.
"Justly Famous for Our Fried Chicken"
It's patriotic to eat more chicken, so why not eat chicken at its best? We specialize in preparing fried chicken. 7 fried chicken dinners for your choice from 65c. For one week we are serving $1.25 chicken special comparable to our $1.50 dinner for those really hungry for a real fried chicken feast. A really delightful dinner from the fruit cocktail and delicious chicken soup with rice and fresh vegetables—the kind of soup few prepare—to our home-made pies and puddings which are sure to delight and please you. Don't forget to take home our piping hot chicken pies, for the whole family, chock full of tender chicken and fresh vegetables. A real treat, 45c each. Ready to serve you daily from 11:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

MALDEN, MASS.

The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

NEW ENGLAND PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. LAS. 9872
Open Sundays

WELLESLEY, MASS.

Seiler's
RESTAURANT
Wellesley Square
Where you meet your friends
OPEN DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Spring Flowers
in Great Profusion at Moderate Prices
We Telegraph Flowers
G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch, 242 High St. Mys. 0600

"The Home for Your Dollars The Dollars for Your Home"
Phone Arlington 3780
ARLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE BANK
699 Massachusetts Avenue
New Share in February Series Now Available

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

Hauer's FRENCH CLEANSING-LAUNDERING
17 CHARLES STREET
PHONE LAF. 2136

BOSTON—Dorchester

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
The Diamond Hardware Stores, Inc.
584 Washington St. Dorchester, Gen. 0161
532 River St. Mattapan, Blu. 2950

BOSTON—Roslindale

REPAIR SERVICE
Vacuum Sweepers Rebuilt
Electrical Appliances
Radios (table models only)
CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4202 Washington Street, Roslindale
2038 Centre Street, West Roxbury

BOSTON—Roxbury

VALENTINE FLOWERS
DANE'S FLOWER SHOPPE, Inc.
22 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass.
HIG. 7456

BRAINTREE

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses
Pottec Plants
and
Freshly Cut Flowers
for
All Occasions
37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra 0063

Your Local Fuel Dealer
Telephone Bra. 0075-1449

WOODSUM for COAL and OIL
38 Crescent Avenue, So. Braintree

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fraser's
DOLLAR DAYS
Friday and Saturday
Values for the Home and Every Member of the Family

Storey & Co.
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
DOLLAR DAYS
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Special values throughout the store
128 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

FOR
VALENTINE'S DAY
VIOLETS, SWEET PEAS
ROSES, ORCHIDS
W. W. HATHAWAY
21 Main St., Brockton, Mass.
Tel. 319

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

SILVER JEWELRY
Gifts of All Kinds
Expert Watch Repairing
GURNEY BROS. CO.
122 Main St. Est. 1841 Brockton

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion *Flowers Telegraphed*
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST
TEL. ASP. 5604

Artistic
Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
103 Washington St. BEAcon 6000
Frederick C. Carreiro. Francis G. Carreiro

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5676. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY YOUR VALENTINES

from
5 cents to **$2.00**
at the
Harvard Cooperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE

The Wave Beauty Shoppe
Call TRO. 1603
All Branches of Beauty Culture
7 HUDSON STREET

The COCK HORSE
Harvard Square
Home of Longfellow's Village Blacksmith
LUNCHEONS, TEAS, DINNER
Sunday Dinner and Supper
56 Brattle Street Eliot 8800
Business Men's Luncheon 50c

Feb. 14th
VALENTINE'S DAY IS ALMOST HERE
BRATTLE SQUARE FLORIST
29 Brattle St. Tro. 9839

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Amoco Service Station
LUBRICATION OUR SPECIALTY
104 Mt. Auburn St. S. H. McCARTNEY Trow 1500

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing
and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls ceilings
For painting over wall paper
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
HARDWARE
26 Brattle Street Trow. 6760

CONCORD

HOOD'S RUBBERS and OVERSHOES
We now have overshoes and rubbers for the little tots. Also for all the family.
J. P. NOURSE, INC.
43 MAIN ST. CONCORD, MASS.

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel 800

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Watch for February Sales at
helen's
381 Main Street

JOHNSON-FULLER LUMBER COMPANIES
Retail Lumber and Building Materials
Also
Leominster, Mass.—Clinton, Mass.
KEENE, N. H.

It is time to be planning for a fresh permanent.
We give a Harper Special as well as other kinds.
Harper Method Shop
520 Main Street
Room 17 Tel. 3430

Lesure THE FLORIST
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848

Give Her a Diamond Ring for a Valentine
$24.75 to $1000.00
Rice Quality and Style
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Finer Jewelry 350 Main Street Finer Watches

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LITTLE'S STATIONERS
22 FLEET ST. TEL. 2130

A Chance to Save and a Chance to Have
GOOD CLOTHES
Semi-Annual Sale
GERROS' MEN'S SHOP
Opposite Post Office

Buy Good Quality Shoes with Your Ration Stamp
Baby Shoes and Slippers not rationed
FURBER'S SHOE STORE
63 Merrimack Street

HINGHAM

New Shares are now on sale fully insured under Massachusetts laws.
The Hingham Co-operative Bank
50 Years of Service
37 Main Street Hingham 0780

HOLYOKE

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

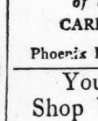
You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule
To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

Buy Fresh Bakery Goods at

PARTRIDGE'S
Baked Daily—
All our products come from our ovens to you.
1709 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0840—0841

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
HUBERT D. BRODERIC
147 Milk St., Boston
TEL. HUBBARD 2800

Martin's for Quality
VALENTINE
WHITMAN and GOBELIN
CHOCOLATES
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0378

Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Meats—Fruits—Vegetables
Fine Groceries
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex 0326

VICTORY SHOPPING BAGS, 99c
New, attractive, variegated, braided, expanding fibre shopping bags, size 14x18.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

BATEMAN'S
1725 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
NEW GORDON HOSIERY
for ladies
All the new sheer 50 and 75 denier in 51 gauge as well as service.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cherry and Webb's
The Greatest Coat Sale in Our History
$46,758 worth of fine All-Wool Cloth Coats. Coats of this quality will not be obtainable for the duration.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

Fine Jewelry
Good Assortment of GLASS, SILVER and CHINA
◆
WOOD-ABBOTT CO.
135 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

NOW GOING ON!
Pollard's A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
February Sale of Rugs and Furniture
Greatest value of the year.
SECOND FLOOR

Quality Shoes
(For Ration Coupon)
The BON MARCHE
Lowell, Mass.

Lyle
181 CENTRAL STREET
If my work pleases you, tell others: if not, tell me.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

Women's Printed Handkerchiefs
All Linen! New patterns in light and dark colorings. Beautiful effects.
35c 39c 50c 59c
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Lynn, Massachusetts

Remember Your
VALENTINE
with a gift from
T. W. ROGERS CO
280 UNION STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Save NOW on hard-to-duplicate commodities in
Joslin's
FURNITURE SALE

Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps
Malden Co-operative Bank
Incorporated 1887
20 Exchange Street Malden

Russo's RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

MEDFORD

"Medford's Store for Men"
Nationally-Known Brands of Men's Wear
Arrow Shirts
Interwoven Socks
Jockey Underwear
Fashion Park Clothes
Nunn-Bush Shoes
Closed all day Wednesday during fuel crisis.
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings.
Thomas O'Brien & Son "Medford's Store for Men" MEDFORD SQUARE SINCE 1886

K. W. GERRITSON
Jeweler
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
5 Riverside Avenue, Medford Square
Tel. Mystic 6988 See us today

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
Our uniform quality will please you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYstic 0727

MEDFORD FLOWER AND GIFT SHOP
4 Salem Street Phone Mystic 0403
Fresh Flowers and Plants at All Times
Prompt deliveries: Lexington, E. Lexington, Everett, Burlington, Woburn, Winchester, Billerica, Bedford and Carlisle, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD (Continued)

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1898
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUDERMAN'S
Complete Home Furnishers
February Values
Tel. Melrose 0090 544 Main St.

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

BEAN & COLE
Dependable Plumbing and Heating Service
Wallpapers and Paints
29 Essex St. Melrose 2566

Valentine Candies **Hopkins** Favors and Ice Cream

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

NEEDHAM

Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
STORER'S, Inc.

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Duncan Hines recommends
GULF HILL RESTAURANT
596 Pleasant St., Opp. Library
New Bedford, Mass.
Good Food Well Served

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
Showing New Spring Apparel

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware—Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTONVILLE

HELEN CROSS BAKERY
Tasty Home Baked Products—Fresh Daily
Special Attention to Party Work
291 Walnut St. Big. 9341

JUST Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin Street Big. 7304

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG 7997
Lumber of All Kinds
Storm Sash Insulation
Roofing Materials

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

FIFTY CHILDREN'S SNOW SUITS
Values to $16.98
$9.98
Sizes 3 to 16 in a great variety of styles and fabrics.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MONEY-SAVING VALUES
in All Departments

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR **TIRES**
Our Modern
Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VALENTINE'S DAY
is Sunday, Feb. 14th
Send her a box of beautiful, fresh violets
Quint's GREENHOUSES
1258 Hancock St. Pre. 7620

CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
Service on All Makes of Cars, as Usual
Gra. 4730 68 Washington Street Quincy

Dorothy Benham

Millinery
Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

Tomorrow is the last day of Remick's
DOLLAR DAYS
Worthwhile savings in every department
REMICK'S

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TORRE'S
Valentine Boxes
Reading Square Reading

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 2087. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	H	I	T	T	I	E	R		S	W	A	M
H		N	O	R		U		T		H		E
I	N	S	T	E	P		F	I	G	A	R	O
P		E		E	A	G	L	E		L	A	P
	A	C	T		W	A	Y		S	E	T	H
C		T	U	N		Y		P	E	R		Y
O	X		N	O	W		F	I	R		U	T
R		K	I	D		A		E	G	G		E
P	E	A	S		O	W	L		E	R	G	
O	W	N		A	L	L	E	N		O		E
R	E	S	U	M	E		E	A	S	T	E	R
A		A		Y		T		P	A	T		I
L	A	S	H		H	A	Y	S	L	O	P	E

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For Painting Walls, Ceilings
For Painting Over Wallpaper
Sherwin-Williams Co.
288 Dwight, Corner Bridge Street

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY

Star Market Co.
Quality Pays in the Long Run!
In these uncertain times, take no chances. Shop at the Star Market where quality prevails at the same high levels as always.
DELIVERY SERVICE
583 Washington St. Wel. 2820

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsler's
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPNY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

MILADY'S SHOP
Weymouth Landing
DRESSES — MILLINERY
HOSIERY — UNDERWEAR
and ACCESSORIES

A. B. BRYANT & CO.
182 Washington Street, Weymouth
Family Marketmen Since 1876
QUALITY, SERVICE, VALUE
Telephone Wey. 0600

WORCESTER

RADIO—*Buy Now*
we have in stock
GENERAL ELECTRIC—PHILCO
STROMBERG-CARLSON
Service On All Makes
HOWARD H. AMIDON
10 Norwich Street 5-1266

SEND A GOOD BOOK
to the Armed Services
Davis & Banister, Inc.
24 PEARL STREET

European Local Classified

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70/-. Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2616

Tarrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

BRISTOL

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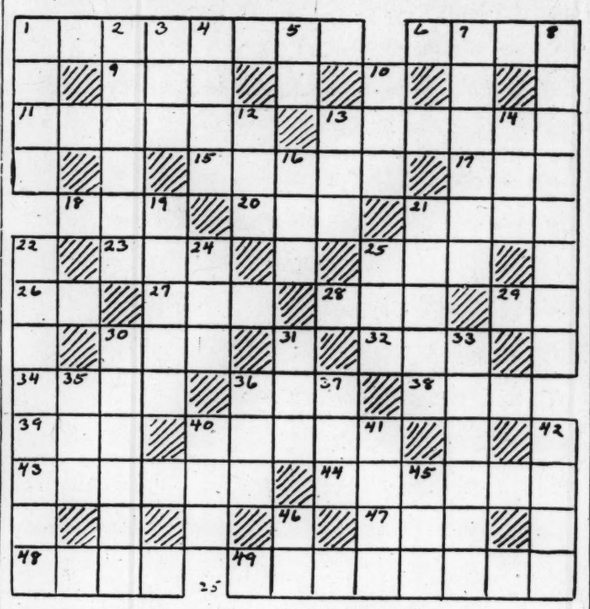
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What poet had a city in California named for him?
6—What bird swims with beautiful ease though having a heavy body?
9—And not.
11—What is the arched middle portion of the human foot?
13—Who is Count Almaviva's valet in Mozart's comic opera?
15—What bird is mentioned in Longfellow's "The Day is Done"?
17—What is one circuit around a race track, when such a circuit is fraction of distance to be traversed?
18—If you emulated Sir Guy Standing, would you act, run, or fly?
20—Method.
21—Who is brother of Adam Bede in George Eliot's novel?
23—Large cask is what?
25—Through.
26—What animal was eaten by Milo in one day?
27—At this time.
28—Evergreen tree.
29—What was first syllable in Guido's system of solmization?
30—Young goat.
32—To incite.
34—What are the edible seeds used in shrimp wiggle?
36—What bird has great staring eyes?
38—Unit of energy is what?
39—To possess.
40—Who is author of "Earth Moods and Other Poems"?
43—What is an abridgment or summary?
44—What island in Pacific is remarkable for a collection of stone monuments?
47—To strike gently.
48—What is flexible part of a whip?
49—Action of "Adam Bede" takes place in what English village?

Down

1—What is an amusement device of cars which circle with sudden jerks?
2—What creature would interest an entomologist?
3—Small child.
4—What did Zaccheus climb?
5—What prefix signifies "good"?
7—What person would use a harpoon?
8—What do you call a beginner in anything?
10—To bind.
12—Would a dasyure have paws, fins, or oars (sing.)?
13—In certain poem, spider captures what creature by flattery?
14—Rodent
16—What adjective describes Jo Hertz in title of an Edna Ferber story?
19—What is the capital of Tunisia?
21—What fabric is used for suits, coats, and dresses?
22—Who is the leader of a squad in U. S. Army?
24—Who, with two companions, "sailed on a river of crystal light"?
25—What is it that Simple Simon wished to taste?
30—What State is in almost the exact geographical center of U. S.?
31—Shoemaker's tool.
33—What is a natural covered opening in the earth?
35—Female sheep.
36—What is a noun suffix of diminutive force?
37—Who is the huntsman of Wordsworth's poem?
40—What is first name of author of "Sword Blades and Poppy Seed"?
41—Siestas.
42—What lake is most southerly of America's Great Lakes?
45—Foliage of what East Indian tree furnishes food for lac insects?
46—What is symbol for tantalum?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

What Do You Know About Submarines?

1. How does a submarine skipper differ from all other Navy Commanders?
2. Is discipline on submarines stricter than that on other Navy vessels?
3. What is the greatest depth a submarine can safely settle?
4. How did the submarine come to be called a "pig boat"?
5. What is a diving bell and what is its function?
6. How long can a submarine remain submerged without injury to the crew?
7. Where is the principal submarine base in the United States located?
8. What are the three types of submarine dives?
9. What types of engines are used to propel submarines?
10. How vulnerable are submarines to depth charges?
11. Who is recognized as the inventor of the modern submarine?
12. What warrior and statesman tried under-sea navigation 300 years before the Christian Era?

Answers

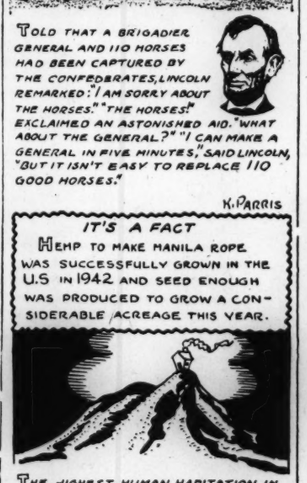
1. He's the only Navy Officer in complete command, the only Commander who "fights his own ship."
2. Yes, it is stricter than that on any other type.
3. Modern submarine hulls can withstand sea pressure at 600 feet.
4. On account of the unsanitary conditions on the early submarines.
5. A device which is lowered by a rescuing vessel to permit the crew to escape from a sunken submarine.
6. From 48 to 72 hours.
7. At New London, Connecticut.
8. 1. Stationary. 2. running. 3. crash.
9. Diesels.
10. Many times they fail to sink a submarine.
11. Simon Lake.
12. Alexander the Great.

(Quiz based on U. S. Naval Commander Harley F. Cope's new book, "Serpent of the Seas."—Funk and Wagnalls Company.)

Using Wasted Talents

In China years ago, persons convicted of counterfeiting money were put to work in the mint making legitimate money so that their talents would not be wasted.

FACTS and FIGURES


TOLD THAT A BRIGADIER GENERAL AND 110 HORSES HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE CONFEDERATES, LINCOLN REMARKED: "I AM SORRY ABOUT THE HORSES." "THE HORSES!" EXCLAIMED AN ASTONISHED AID. "WHAT ABOUT THE GENERAL?" "I CAN MAKE A GENERAL IN FIVE MINUTES," SAID LINCOLN, "BUT IT ISN'T EASY TO REPLACE 110 GOOD HORSES."
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Did You Ever Wonder

Why So Many Earthworms Appear on Sidewalks After a Shower?

W. D. C., of Los Angeles, writes: "Where do small angleworms come from that are found out in the middle of a pavement and on sidewalks after a rain?"

A popular misconception is that the angleworms or earthworms were "drowned out" by the rain. This, however, is not likely to be the case.

Worms are rather prolific creatures and often exist in considerable numbers in the soil. The naturalist Darwin, who made an intensive study of earthworms, estimated that an acre of garden contains, on the average, more than 50,000 earthworms, and this huge army of earth-burrowers brings up about 10 tons of soil annually. A more recent experimenter, however, estimates that there may be over a million earthworms to the acre of healthy soil.

Inset: An earthworm egg capsule, about 1-16 inch long, will hatch out 12 to 16 baby worms.

In temperate weather, the earthworms live in the top 18 inches of soil. When the rains come the earthworm is said to block the opening to his burrow with bits of leaf matter or any other available material, thus preventing the water from getting in to flood the burrow.

When the earthworms find themselves overcrowded, they tend to migrate in large numbers, sometimes traveling considerable distances in search of a new home. These migrations, however, are usually confined to rainy nights.

The earthworm has a very thin skin and cannot stand exposure to the hot rays of the sun or drying out. That is the reason he selects a damp and dismal night for his travels. And because of this predilection, you are most likely to see quantities of earthworms on the surface of the ground after a shower. Finding them on pavements or cement walks merely indicates that they crawled onto those surfaces en route from their burrow in the soil to wherever they were going.

It may be interesting to note that earthworms are grown commercially in earthworm "farms," where not only the common or garden variety but also special hybrids are produced for sale.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

By E. H. Daniels, Sculptor

Lincoln Said—

Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history. . . . No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation. . . . We—even we here—hold the power and bear the responsibility. . . . We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth.

Just for Fun— By Corka

"I need $15 for a new hat, and don't tell me you haven't got the money!"

In Lighter Vein

More Discipline

"Things look much better in this town," said the traveling man. "Seems to be some law and order here now."

"Yes," nodded the postmaster. "Since our sheriff joined the Navy his wife's been taking his place."

So It Seemed

The Londoner had taken a farm job in the country. The farmer entered the room the next morning, crying, "Half-past four, young man!"

"Wot, guv'nor!" said the Cockney, looking up, "'aven't you gone to bed yet?"—London Evening News.

Sounds Like a Logical Reason

The instructor of a class in photography for women war workers recently had occasion to criticize a bunch of prints turned in by a little Southern girl. "They're overexposed," he told her, She nodded thoughtfully. "Ah reckon that's because Ah'm Southern," she said. "You said to count to ten, and it just natchly takes me longer than you folks up here."—The New Yorker.

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NOW DO YOU BEGRUDGE ME SPENDING MONEY FOR THIS OLD COBBLER'S BENCH ?
YES, DARLING, I'LL ADMIT YOUR ANTIQUE FURNITURE HAS IT'S PLACE
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*How About an Apple?*

By Le Pelley

HOW ARE YOU COMING WITH YOUR VALENTINES ?
I HAVE THEM ALL SENT...
DID YOU SEND ONE TO TEACHER ?
ER.... .... NO...
NOT THAT IT WOULD MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE.. BUT THERE IS A HISTORY TEST NEXT WEEK.....
HMM—
I WONDER IF SHE'D BE SUSPICIOUS IF I SENT HER TWO VALENTINES...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And I Was SO Comfortable!*

By Rodgers

I was all set today in the big arm chair
When suddenly I heard the Boss whistle—
"Oh! oh! Supper time!" I thought—
SWISH!
?
But it was just the Boss up to one of his tricks!

The Adventures of Waddles—!!!!

By The Hagers

We reached a grass hut on the shore The Pelican knocked on the door
"It will be quite a handicap If we should interrupt Chief's nap."
"Come in! Come in!" a brusk voice cried. "But don't track any mud inside."
The feathers ruffled on my back. For once I couldn't even quack!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Gettysburg and Stalingrad

Remembering what Lincoln said at Gettysburg, one wonders what he might write sitting in a plane on the way to Stalingrad. Lincoln, of the people, felt as the people must always feel toward war. War made him sad but did not make him flinch. At Stalingrad he would see its sadness—a rubble-strewn plain where a city stood; but the thing in him that would not flinch would feel moral comradeship here—an instinctive, inarticulate, common-folk opposition to the slave way of life.

"As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master." These words of Lincoln would sound appropriate at Stalingrad, where the "master race" has destroyed everything but the common people's conviction that there is no master race. Lincoln, who could not see that the color of a man's skin entered into the lengthy arguments about equality, might find at Stalingrad another milestone on the road to the triumph of that ideal. For this war has given broader meanings to it than men have ever felt before.

At Stalingrad everything was lost but the battle, everything destroyed but the faith and faithfulness of men and women who did not ask to be masters but would not be slaves. One feels that Lincoln would have entered into their triumph wholeheartedly, knowing so well why it could be.

The Right Way to 48 Hours?

The 48-hour work-week, just ordered for 32 areas in America, undoubtedly is an inflationary move in that it puts more money in the pockets of wage earners, and is not likely to add anything like a comparable increase in the goods that money can buy. On that score, the criticism so vocal in certain quarters is justified.

But the question naturally arises, would it have been feasible in practical application to raise the work-week without retaining the time-and-a-half wage stipulation for all hours above 40?

First, it must be recalled that there are presently two broad classes of workers in America: war workers, non-war workers. Those in war production are very generally working 48 hours, and more. They are receiving overtime pay. It must further be recalled that the larger portion of these were recruited before America entered the war, and were influenced to leave what must have then seemed like rather secure jobs in prosperous civilian production. The higher wages, of which overtime was certainly a very important part, caused them to commute long distances to war plants, even to move into congested areas and live under conditions of hardship. They have had these higher incomes for months, some for two or three years. Abolition of overtime above 40 hours would result in lowering their pay.

If the enemy were at the gates, if these men had a burning realization of the stark necessity, such reduction—admittedly good for the country as a whole in keeping costs and prices down—might have been acceptable. But the matter must be seen realistically. Industrial executives, notably some of the largest manufacturers in Detroit, have warned of the chaos that would result from such a reduction. Workers are not ready for it.

The time has arrived, in the many acute areas, to bring all production up to a 48-hour minimum. The effect of the new order simply is to bring this level up evenly, and without competitive advantage to one employer as against another. As the draft of family men proceeds and the manpower supply lessens, this order will be applied, so that in coming months it undoubtedly will be in effect in most of the Nation's manufacturing centers.

Finally, it must be considered that the time-and-a-half pay for all hours worked above 40 is a law of the land. It cannot be abrogated without consent of Congress. Labor would hardly stand by as this gain went by the boards. The controversy would have been loud and painful. It might have given labor the extra pound of steam needed to burst through the "Little Steel" wage formula, and resulted in runaway inflation.

The President and Mr. Byrnes unquestionably had to weigh the consequences of such a fray against the dangers of adding several hundred million dollars to the $16,000,000,000 inflationary gap. History only will tell whether they decided rightly.

One after another, counties in the South are going dry in local option elections. Does Belshazzar Barleycorn see any signs of writing on the wall?

The Offensive—and U-Boats

Casablanca continues to unroll. The offensive pattern outlined there is taking shape in such things as the unification of command in North Africa under General Eisenhower and in the Chungking conferences of Field Marshal Dill and General Arnold with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. But these global plans are all dependent—and the more distant the front the more dependent—on that unspectacular, almost hidden war on the submarines which occupied so much of Mr. Churchill's attention in his report to the House of Commons.

The seriousness of the U-boat menace is not news to readers of this newspaper. It was our chief Washington correspondent who "broke" the official hush-hush on Allied shipping losses by disclosing that they were running at about 1,000,000 dead-weight tons a month. We have repeatedly pointed to the need for more public understanding of the danger, more public support of strong measures. Some of the figures Mr. Churchill uncovers merit every citizen's attention. The fact that in the last six months the Allies built 1,250,000 tons more than the Axis sank is nothing to be complacent about. As he well said:

> It is a horrible thing to plan ahead in our building on the basis of losing hundreds of thousands of tons a month even if you can show a favorable balance at the end of the year. Waste of precious cargoes, destruction of so many noble ships, and the loss of heroic crews all combine to constitute a repulsive and somber panorama.

A brighter side of the picture appears in Mr. Churchill's assurance that the Allies are not relying on building more ships than Hitler can sink, but seek to accompany the "rising tide of tonnage" with more effective warfare on U-boats. The figures showing that submarines have been scotched at an increasing rate and that the average undersea raider now sinks only seven and a half ships as against nineteen in the first year of the war are encouraging.

Yet against them lies the fact that the Nazis are building many more submarines. Hitler is now supposed to have between 500 and 700, and his wolf packs lurk almost as thick as mine fields on some convoy routes. Scores are sometimes sighted in a day. As the many escort ships now building come into action, the Allies expect to cut losses. But the public will do well to insist on more frankness and more energy in dealing with the U-boat.

Some new methods have been devised which cannot be disclosed, but there is more than a little evidence that the Navy needs nudging to employ more air patrols, to try helicopters and to build up a specialized anti-submarine service. For the speed and power of far-flung offensives depends largely on the unspectacular, silent struggle against the U-boats.

Uncle Sam in the Kitchen

There are articulate individuals who feel Uncle Sam is much in need of a housekeeper to put his house in order. But the gentleman, himself, with the characteristic conviction of the bachelor in his own domestic prowess, has audaciously invaded Mrs. America's castle, and is telling her how and with what to run her kitchen. He has given hints on preserving, help in food preparation, instructions on disposition of fats and cans, and, with rationing of bottled and canned goods, an urge toward real old-fashioned cooking.

The latest innovation is a "Work Sheet for Point Rationing." This is in effect an attempt to safeguard against point bankruptcy, families of the feast-or-famine type of housekeeper. She is a familiar figure, the Saturday shopper who spends the major portion of the Mr.'s paycheck for a sizable order of groceries, and proceeds to feed her brood not wisely but too well, until by Friday the fare is reduced to bread and peanut butter. Not—we hasten to forestall protests of devotees of that particular nutriment—that peanut butter isn't delectable, but it, itself, hardly would aspire to the role of pièce de resistance of the family dinner.

The ration book threatened to double the hazard, and bring end-of-the-month periods sans both funds and points. But the Work Sheet with its list of canned and bottled goods, and a chart for adding up the daily amount used, along with the value in ration points, may help keep the little woman in line, and in groceries. On the other hand, Uncle Sam may have to furnish a bookkeeper to go with the chart. At any rate, he is not doing so badly in the kitchen, all things considered.

The Bookshelf

"For Keeps"

"Why am I in the Army? Well, it seemed to be the thing to do and the country needed me." The war aims of the average American soldier in World War One were usually no more specific than that. One who questioned a good many men in camp at that time was amazed at the lack of clear purpose among American soldiers. Since Pearl Harbor the motives of men in America's armed forces have become somewhat more sharply defined, but it is probably true that they have no such conscious, fanatic aim as Hitler has been able to instill in the Nazis, and the Japanese generals in their suicide squads.

John MacCormac, author of THIS TIME FOR KEEPS (New York: Viking. $2.), believes that Americans, both civilians and servicemen, need to be armored with a more dynamic faith and has designed his book to develop that faith. Out of some experience as a lecturer for the Army's orientation course, Mr. MacCormac sees the need for soldiers and sailors to gird themselves mentally before they reach the actual field of combat. He says of the Axis nations:

> They have been winning because of the thoughts they carry in their minds. The weapons in their hands are merely the products of those thoughts. They have been winning because they are more determined and more single minded.

To inculcate such single mindedness the author gives a brief review of how the war came upon us, points out how to be "friendly though Allied," describes the enemy's "tactics of terror," exposes the folly of isolationism, and surveys the positive peace aims of the democracies.

He has written a succinct and useful book. More profound discussions of the causes of the war have appeared. Better explanations of the religious and political bases of democracy have been written in the last few years. Yet Mr. MacCormac has been anything but superficial, considering the ground he has covered. While he delves into economic tensions which make for war and hopes for a new vision of justice and equality to safeguard the peace, he sees that it is necessary to put "first things first"; he offers no social panacea as more important than winning the war.

As for the peace, his remark about those who lost it the last time contains a striking warning: "They were not suckers because they were soldiers, but because, having fought, they insisted they had fought for nothing and left the job half done." In so far as better knowledge of why the democracies are fighting today will complete the job and keep the peace, "This Time for Keeps" should help. D. M. R.

Our Readers Say—

Seeds for Britain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The battle for food is today one of Britain's crucial jobs, as vital in its own sphere as the need for materials of war, and it is for this reason that the British War Relief Society is again at this time seeking contributions for the purchase of seeds.

Just a year ago 150,000 collections of seeds were sent to Britain for free distribution to war gardeners, making it possible to harvest more than 100,000 tons of assorted vegetables.

One dollar will purchase a seed collection sufficient to grow vegetables for a family of five and by shipping seeds instead of food, we are making room on the Atlantic convoys for the vital equipment so urgently needed on foreign fronts. A card will be attached to each collection of seeds, bearing the name and address of the American giver, so that a British victory gardener may write back his acknowledgment and thanks.

Contributions should be mailed or delivered to the British War Relief Society, Inc., 27 State St., Boston, Mass.

E. Walpole, Mass. MRS. CHARLES S. BIRD

Stop the Filibuster!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the most important jobs to be done at home—and now—is to stop the filibuster.

Opinion is divided on the question of poll tax, or of making silver available to the Government at a reasonable price. These were the last two issues on which the filibuster was used. There can hardly be any division of opinion on the fact that the filibuster defeats democratic action in a degrading way. It is a childish device by which a few people have their way over the will of the majority. It must not be left to endanger the democratic process in the critical postwar period.

Senator Pepper of Florida has submitted a resolution to do away with the filibuster. It may need some aggressive support from the folks at home to put it over.

Orland, Calif. ANN STEVICK

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

From Yesterday for Today

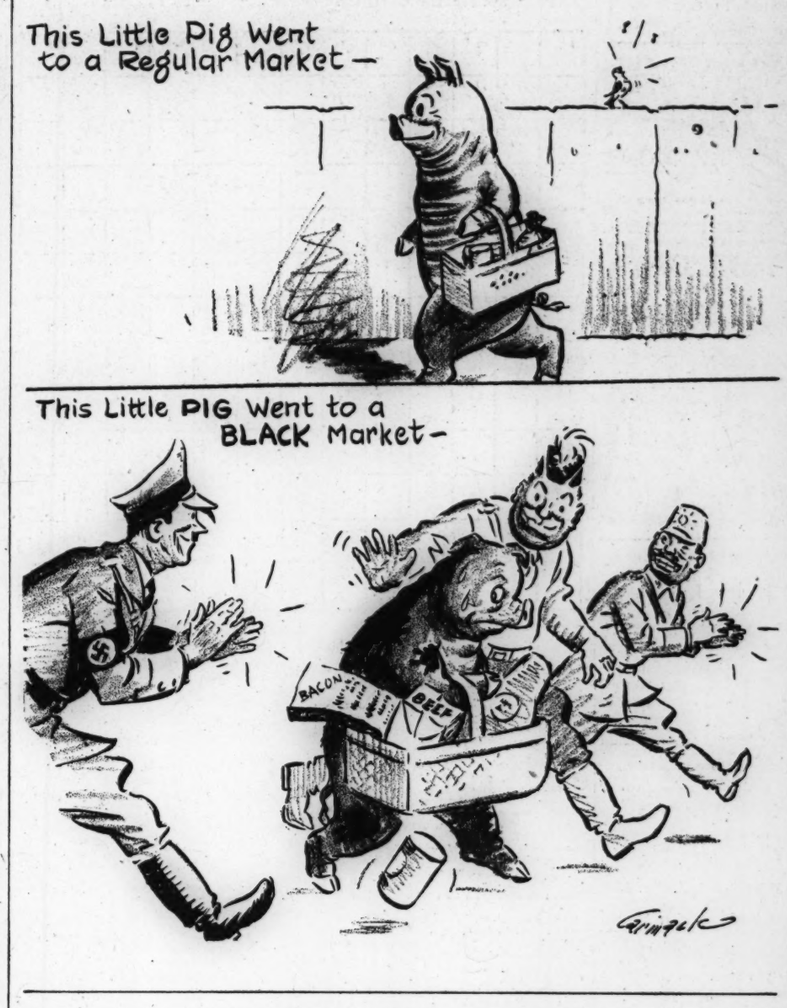
To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Lincoln and Taxes

In this great struggle, this form of government and every form of human right is endangered if our enemies succeed. There is more involved in this contest than is realized by everyone. There is involved in this struggle the question whether your children and my children shall enjoy the privileges we have enjoyed. . . .

There may be some inequalities in the practical application of our system. It is fair that each man shall pay taxes in exact proportion to the value of his property; but if we should wait before collecting a tax, to adjust the taxes upon each man in exact proportion with every other man, we should never collect any tax at all. There may be mistakes made sometimes; things may be done wrong; while the officers of the Government do all they can to prevent mistakes. But I beg of you, as citizens of this great republic, not to let your minds be carried off from the great work we have before us. This struggle is too large for you to be diverted from it by any small matter. When you return to your homes, rise up to the height of a generation of men worthy of a free government, and we will carry out the great work we have commenced.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in an address to Union soldiers.

Marketing



"Out in the Blue"

(From Ambulance Driver Duncan Rowe, with the American Field Service in North Africa.)

Again, at last, the time and place for another letter; to try to corral all those snatches and phrases and scenes intended for you. Outside there is mud, mud, mud—when it rains over here, in certain areas, the army wallows, sticks, soaks, and swears, for days. Incidentally, since there is so much new language in the army, perhaps I'd better give you a small glossary:

"Out in the blue" means somewhere in the Libyan desert, away from everybody and everything. There are dozens of explanations for its origin. It means you are out there and nothing else seems to matter.

"Browned off" means sick of the desert, homesick, disgusted, disillusioned, lonely, bewildered.

"Baksheesh" (Arabic) means extra, or free, or "on the side," or help yourself. For instance, an M. P. stopped me one day and asked, "Any baksheesh blankets? Mine got lost." And the natives say, "Any baksheesh biscuits?"

"Wogs"—term we use for the natives all over the Middle East, although some Bedouins are definitely of a higher class.

"Maafeesh" means all finished, all gone. "Tea maafeesh" means "no more tea."

"Keen" and "dead keen" mean the nature of the officers who are fire-eaters, who like to get their men in the hot spots.

"Tiffin" means light lunch at noon: one slice of cheese and a cup of tea, or one slice of bully beef.

"Brew up"—to stop and brew tea. Sometimes a convoy miles long will all be held up because some driver in front stopped to brew up.

"Brass" and "brass up" means the endless drill and talk that the men get to keep them up to battle alertness.

* * *

I enjoy singing with the Tommies, especially Welshmen and Yorkshiremen, although they don't always know our songs. The longer I am with the army and in the war, the more sure I am "the priest promotes war; the soldier peace," in the words of the poet, William Blake. I've only seen and talked to three American soldiers since I've been out here, and, honestly, they seemed foreigners to me, I've been with no one excpt Tommies and the Empire troops so long.

We blackout our car at night and a lot of the boys drop around. There is Corporal John who is an older man, very nice, gruff, sentimental, sings well, likes to tell about his boyhood—singing in English churches, riding his bicycle through the village, of his wanting to be a singer, of his prayers, of the freedom, fun and madness of the army; and John is often bewildered by it all, and admits he doesn't know the answers, but finds it hard, so very hard, to maintain an idea in the face of the Established Church, the government, and the army.

When Jerry raids us in the wee hours (4 a. m. today) we go to John's bivvy (tent) and brew up. It stops our shivering (we are half-dressed) and, warm inside, we crawl back into bed for another hour's sleep.

One remembers faces, so many different faces; faces that look out from the hundreds and thousands of lorries you pass daily; faces of troops packed in lorries that lumber along, and you pass hundreds of trucks and from each one the faces all look through you as though to ask, Do you know what it's all about? Faces of the South African Bechuanas who look up from their road repairing work, from their shovels and picks where they struggle with rock and dirt and sand.

And there are the faces of Tommies toiling in the blackness of night moving up supplies, "ammo," petrol, rations, softly swearing, grunting, muscles aching, and their faces are shadows under steel hats, and the night wears on and they droop more and more, and the officers soften their commands and there is a note of pleading instead of harshness in the sergeant's voice.

And there are the faces of the men on Christmas Day when the officers serve the men (an old British Army tradition). Don and I decorated the tent (a scrounge from Jerry) with a few greens and helped with the serving. And I shall never forget the faces of the Tommies that were banked around a field entertainment truck—brown, wind-blown, laughing at every joke, on the edge of tears at the sentimental songs.

* * *

With the Eighth Army. The endless streams of lorries, tanks, vehicles. After days spent in completely uninhabited desert, one day you look up to see a solitary wog holding up an egg (or a tomato) in one hand. He seemed to appear from nowhere. It is his way of advertising. We approach him with visions of an omelet and discover he has three eggs which we swap for some tea (we did make a cheese omelet!). Then we come to a green belt and there are more of them, and we make trades, and drive along munching warm brown native bread and fresh dates and exclaiming at the sunsets.

There had been the push through El Alamein, the chaos, the barrage, chasing Jerry across North Africa, the flood of wounded after each engagement, the complexity of it all, the rumors, the flood of prisoners. The familiar sight of a demolished vehicle by the road or track and its driver draped somewhere; in a few days there would be a neat grave by the truck. The early morning finds Jerry's planes coming. And everyone says: "The Eighth Army has got the stuff this time," meaning they hope the supplies keep up, "then we all get back to Blighty" (as they all call England).

And then I forget all that and find that here I am on the side of a windy hill writing a letter, and the fact of "I AM" remains, and the truth of silences. Here, alone, the wind, no veil of social abstractions, organizations, no screen of knowledge to parry doubts, no human voice to say, "This right, this wrong," no bond to unite one with others but memory—and memories go and change.

However, all these thoughts may be because we've had no mail for so long. We're on the move so much that no one seems to know where we are, all of which adds to the difficulty of communicating with that great area of experience called "back home." While something stays, words and memories of the past seem lost or forgotten, and one stands, drops a little more pride and pretense, tears eye from *après le guerre*, drowns in the desert, the mass, the confusion, the coming and the going. DUNCAN

(To Be Continued Monday)

The Wide Horizon

Our Postwar Job at Home

By Harold E. Stassen

Governor of Minnesota

From an address before the Boston City Club

We all recognize the difficulties that will be encountered as we convert back from war industry to peace industry. But I believe we can be reasonably confident of being able to make that conversion in keeping with the basic concepts of our American way of life—economic, social and political.

The principal reason for my confidence is that I find that the workers of America have a greater respect for the American industrial system, for individual enterprise and management initiative now, than they have had for many, many years. The workers, the rank and file people of America, have observed at close hand, in the production of the vital means of victory, the results of the management and the initiative and ingenuity of our American industrial system. And, on the other hand, they have had an unusual and new opportunity to observe at close hand and by personal experience the contrasting inefficiency and the delays of governmental operations, in rationing, in manpower, and the many other activities of the government. . . .

This public opinion will be the most important asset in meeting postwar problems. . . . Our postwar environment must be one in which our great American industrial and economic system, with its mass production methods, has an opportunity to reach reasonably full effectiveness. This will require some significant readjustments in our thinking. . . . We have discussed our total problems on the basis that private enterprise must completely answer them, or, in the alternative, that government must take over and answer them. We might well find that the best answer will be a joint answer. . . .

* * *

I feel very strongly that the science of government has not advanced with the rapidity and ingenuity that the other sciences have progressed. Think of the developments in mass production, in travel, and in communication. Have the mechanics of government kept pace?

It should be possible for men who have shown such extreme ingenuity and productivity to work out the means by which government fits in with a free economy, under modern conditions, rather than clashes with that free economy. . . .

The approach to the profits question, for example, ought not to be primarily the matter of the amount of profit, but rather the method by which those profits are secured. Do they arise from a monopolistic stifling of competition and the exacting of a heavy premium for a static dead level of production? Or do they arise from finding a better way to place in more hands a larger quantity of quality production? Let the test be: "What is the effect upon the standard of living of the people as a whole?"

This approach would also require that the extreme restrictions of the Security Exchange Law be greatly modified so as to recognize the need of venture capital. If government takes all element of chance out of investment, it will at the same time take out all possibility of real progress. . . .

Government must also devise special steps by which new industry and new business and the results of invention and research can be initiated without bearing the heavy burdens of taxation and regulation which established industry must and can bear. . . .

* * *

Government must recognize that mere bigness is not in and of itself a bad thing in America, so long as that bigness has worthy competition in one form or another; and that may be indirectly through competing products in the same general field of demand, or in a direct competition, such as the automobile industry.

It will be important, however, that power in any hands carry with it commensurate responsibility. This principle will need to be fairly applied to organizations of labor as well as of business. The development of the rights of the individual workman in his union, probably paralleling in some way the development of the rights of the minority stockholder in his corporation, and the development of the social responsibilities and accountability of labor organizations must keep pace with their power and authority. This problem will be one of the vital parts of the whole postwar period.

May I re-emphasize that the first concern of government in the postwar world should be to create a favorable environment in which free enterprise . . . can make the greatest contribution to the standard of living of the people. . . . The only thing that will stop this will be the failure to develop the science of government itself.

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